FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1841. [NO. 1257.]

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BY EDWARD J. HALE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

A CARD.

DR. WM. P. MALLETT offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country. He may be found when not professionally engaged at the Drug Store of Dr. Cameron on Hay Street.

56

SPLENDID LOTTERIES, FOR JULY.

On SATURDAY, 10th July, 1841, the Virginia Monongalia LOTTERY, Class G for 1841, will be drawn at Alexandria, Va.

GRAND CAPITALS.

$25,000, $5,000, $10,000, $5,020, $4,000, $3,000, $2,528, $2,500 50 Prizes of $1,000, 28 of $250, 200 of $200, &c.

75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Half	do 65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarter	do 32 50

Virginia Monongalia LOTTERY, Class H for 1841, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday the 17th of July, 1841.

GRAND CAPITALS.

$30,000!!! $10,000!!! $5,000!

$3,500, $2,000, $2,500, $1,995, 2 of $1,500, 30 of $1,000, 50 of $250, 75 of $200, &c.

78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarter $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Half	do 65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarter	do 32 50

On SATURDAY, 24th July, 1841, the Virginia Leesburg LOTTERY, Class K for 1841, will be drawn at Alexandria, Va.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

2 Capitals of $20,000, amounting to 40,000 DOLLARS!!!

$3,000, $3,500, $3,070, $3,000, $2,500, 2 of $1,500, 50 of $250, 60 of $200, &c.

75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Half	do 65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarter	do 32 50

Virginia Leesburg LOTTERY, Class L for 1841, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday the 31st July, 1841.

GRAND SCHEME.

30,000 Dollars. 6,000 Dollars.
10,000 Dollars. 5,000 Dollars.
$4,000, $2,500, $2,000, $1,747, 25 Prizes of $1,000, 25 of $500, 28 of $300, 200 of $200, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Half	do 65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarter	do 32 50

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates in the above Splendid Lotteries, apply to

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.

Prizes sent immediately after they are over to any part of the Union.

56 3wpd.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

THE COMMISSIONERS appointed by an Act of the Legislature to select a site for the Public Buildings of the County of Cumberland, having agreed upon the central portion of Section No. 1, of Freeman's Survey, and the Commissioners duly appointed for the purpose, have proceeded to lay off a Town on said selected site, and will on Tuesday, the 3d of August next, offer to sale the remaining Lots thereof, to the highest bidder, on a credit of one, two and three years from 10th of August next, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and a mortgage of the premises sold for the purchase money. It is believed that all who are in need of Town Lots will view the premises about to be offered for sale as a most desirable situation for a town. There are two never failing springs of the best and purest kind of water, on the hill top of the land selected for the Court House, and the Commissioners have had a number of the Court House Lots staked off, and a plan of the Town will be exhibited on the day of sale. The Town will be surrounded by the most flourishing Villages in the interior of the State. The advantage of the purest kind of water, together with the healthy situation will make it a desirable residence.

PARHAM KIRK,
D. A. G. PALMER,
M. MOOSE, Sen.,
JACOB EFORD, Sen.,
JOHN LITTLE,
RICHARD STOKER,
} *Comm'rs.*

June 19, 1841. 56-3w

STOP THE RUNAWAY!

A BRIGHT mulatto negro boy, named FRANK ran off from his master, Mr. James Nelson, near Georgetown, S. C. on the 23d instant, carrying with him one of his master's carriage horses. (a fine bay horse, long tail and saddle bridle, and saddle bags. He passed through Fayetteville, N. C. on Friday last in the Stage for Raleigh, giving his name as James. He has doubtless sold the horse to some one between Cheraw and Fayetteville, and it is supposed that he is aiming for the North. A liberal reward will doubtless be paid for his apprehension, by Mr. Nelson, who is now travelling at the North. Any information will be thankfully received by Brown Bros. Esqs. Postmaster, Cheraw, S. C.

June 26, 1841. 56-3w

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the last arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

1878 pieces Calico, 150 pieces printed Lawns, Ginghams, Plain Muslins, Bishop Lawns, Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers, Linen Drilling, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, 3-4 to 6-4, Brown and bleached Domestics, Bombazines, Black and colored Silks, Rowan Cassimere, Blue, black, and colored Cloths and Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Carpets, Ingrain and Cotton,

With many other articles; all of which were purchased by the Package at the late Auction Sales, and will be offered very cheap for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

—*Also, on hand,*—

ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS, at about one-half the former price.

June 30, 1841. 56tf

Just Received and for Sale,

A QUANTITY of Fresh LIME JUICE. Also, prepared and kept constantly on hand, Fresh LEMON SIRUP.

DAVID SHAW.

Fayetteville, June 28, 1841. 56-3wpd

Brick, Lime, Plaster Paris, &c.

60,000 BRICK FOR SALE, for cash only.
25 Casks Water LIME.
20 Casks Roman CEMENT.

Also, a fresh supply of Calcined PLASTER PARIS.

Call on the Subscriber, 3 doors South of the Market House, Fayetteville.

JOHN E PATTERSON.

N. B. I am prepared with faithful workmen to do any job of work in my Line as a Bricklayer and Plasterer, and plain or ornamental Cornicing. I have been following the above business for more than twenty-three years, and feel satisfied that I can give full satisfaction to any who may favour me with a call, and my charges will be moderate, as I will expect the money for my services in all cases, for the old proverb says money makes the mare go, and the want of it will stop her.

J. E. P.

June 29, 1841. 56 tf

NEW BOOKS.

A FRESH supply of Bulwer's Night and Morning; Life of Paul Jones; Family Secrets by Mrs. Ellis; Settlers at Home, by Miss Martineau; Memoir of the very Rev. Theobald Mathew; Fessenden's Complete Farmer; Mechanic's Own Book; Stewart's capture of Murrell; and a variety of School Books. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 22.

NOTICE.

A COMPLETE and thorough re-organization of the Patrol System of the Town of Fayetteville is ordered by the Magistrate of Police and Commissioners of the Town. To effect this desired object, it is necessary that every person subject to do Patrol duty be enrolled, and a strict performance of duty enforced. *Therefore*, this is to notify all persons that I shall proceed to make out such Roll and divide it into Companies of six. (As many Companies have been formed under the old arrangement, I feel unwilling to disturb them, and will consequently afford persons composing them an opportunity of continuing the same, if they will leave a list with me.) It is necessary that Companies be ordered out for Night duty and Sunday duty, and this arrangement will go into operation on the 1st day of July, 1841.

R. COCHRAN, Jr., *Director Patrol.*

June 29, 1841. 56-2w

HICKORY SPRING,

SITUATED in the County of Chatham, North Carolina, eighteen miles South West of Pittsborough, so well known for its medical virtues, is now in good repair, and the subscriber is ready for the reception of visiters. The properties of these waters are entirely unnecessary to add words or certificates to recommend the water, as the many cures which it has performed, will sufficiently recommend to invalids, the virtue of the water in many diseases, particularly in cases of dyspepsia.

TERMS OF BOARD.

Ninety cents per day, five dollars and fifty cents per week. Children and servants half price. Horses fifty cents per day. Warm, cold, and shower Baths, prepared at the shortest notice.

WM. BOWEN.

June 19, 1841. 56-3w.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

FACULTY OF PHYSIC.

LECTURES in this institution commence the 1st MONDAY in September. The extension of the term to 6 months being required by the present state of medicine, and having met with universal approbation, the course will be prolonged to March 1st. The innovation being recent, only 4 months' attendance will, for the present, be required. The course will be complete to those who enter November 1st to 15th. Clinical Lectures as usual in Balto Infirmary.

NATH. POTTER, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

RICH. W. HALL, M. D., Professor of Hygiene, Med. Jurisprudence, and Obstetrics.

SAML. G. BAKER, M. D. Prof. of Materia Medica, and Therapeutics.

WM. E. A. AIKIN, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry.

NATHAN R. SMITH, M. D., Professor of Surgery, and Lecturer on Anatomy.

ALEX. C. ROBINSON, M. D., Assistant Lecturer on Anatomy.

N. R. SMITH, Dean.

June 24 1841. 56-9tc.

TO BUILDERS.

SEALED proposals are invited, and will be received until 20th July, proximo, for building a Court House in the town of Rockingham, Richmond county, of the following description, viz: The building to be of brick, (outside to be stock or pressed brick) 54 by 40 feet in clear, base wall 30 inches, lower story ditto 24, upper do. do. 18, and partition walls 12 inches thick; laid in good lime mortar. Pitch—from ground to first floor, 2 feet; first story, 10 feet in clear; second story, 15 do. do.; to be covered with good shingles. On first door, four rooms, and on the second, Court room and two Jury rooms, with fire-places in all. Job to be completed in 12 months, if possible, or sooner, in a neat and substantial style of workmanship and finish, and of best materials.

Further particulars may be had upon application to the subscribers at Rockingham.

Persons disposed to undertake, will please make two propositions—the one for Cash upon completion, and the other for *half* Cash, and balance in April, 1842. Address or apply to

ROBERT J. STEELE,
WALTER F. LEAK,
ALFRED BALDWIN,
D. McLAURIN,
JNO. W. COVINGTON,
WM. B. COLE.
JAMES P. LEAK,
} Comm'rs.

Rockingham, N. C., April 11, 1841. 55-3w

Pr. adv. $1 80.

Job Printing of all kinds
Neatly executed at this Office.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection, will continue the business at the old stand of C. J. Orrell, under the firm and style of

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,

Who will keep constantly on hand a well assorted Stock of

GROCERIES,

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

They will also give their undivided attention to a GENERAL COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS, the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving and making sale of Country Produce, &c.

COVINGTON J. ORRELL,
ROBERT M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1840. 12tf

THE Subscriber having, at June Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, qualified as Administrator to the Estate of Elizabeth Whitfield, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead to bar a recovery.

HENRY ELLIOT, Adm'r.

June 22, 1841. 55-4w

FOR RENT.

SEVERAL commodious Dwelling Houses on Hay Mount, where there is both Spring and Well Water which cannot be surpassed.

JOHN McARN.

June 16, 1841. 54-tf.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE

NINE SHARES Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale. For terms, apply at this Office.

January 11, 1841. 32tf

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to

JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 11tf

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from Pine Park Plantation, near Fayetteville, N. C., on the first of this month, a Negro man named

BILLY,

About 50 years old, of small size, and well known about Fayetteville as a Painter. It is supposed that he is lurking about town, or probably he may steer his course either South to Alabama, or go to Moore county, about Deep River. The above reward will be paid for taking him and lodging him in the nearest Jail. Billy was formerly the property of Mr. C. Broadfoot.

C. J. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 13, 1841. 45-tf

$200 Reward,

FOR a negro man named BRADLEY. He is stout made, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., 22 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, bushy head, and by close examination you may discover a small scar on his under lip, not larger than a grain of wheat. Said boy was raised in Cumberland county, N. C., and was taken by his young master to Lowndes county, Ala., and there sold to a man by the name of Garey. This is the boy's statement. I will give the above reward for him. He left me on the 22d June last.

GIDEON RIGGS.

Riggs' P. Roads, W. Pearson county, Tenn. 7th *July* 4, 1840.

Moffat's Vegetable LIFE MEDICINES.

THESE medicines are indicted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and exciting them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of

Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters

Have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the smallest intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of those well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia; Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL; designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following table was furnished to the Senate by the Secretary of State, in obedience to a resolution of that body:

STATEMENT *showing the aggregate of the population of the several States and Territories and in the District of Columbia, under the last Census, distinguishing the number of whites, free persons of color, and all other persons, as nearly as can be ascertained at this time.*

States and Territories.	White population.	Free colored persons.	All other persons.	Total.
Maine,	500,428	1 358	00	501,793
New Hampshire,	284 036	537	1	284,574
Massachusetts,	729 030	8,668	1	737 699
Rhode Island,	105 587	3 238	5	108 830
Connecticut,	301,856	8,165	17	309,948
Vermont,	291 218	730	00	291,948
New York,	2 378 890	50 027	4	2,428 921
New Jersey,	351,588	21 044	674	373 308
Pennsylvania,	1,676,115	47 854	64	1,724,033
Delaware,	58 561	16 919	2 605	78 085
Maryland,	317 717	62,020	89 495	469 232
Virginia,	740 968	49 842	418 987	1,239 797
North Carolina,	484 870	22,732	245,817	753 419
South Carolina,	259 084	8 276	327 038	594,398
Georgia,	407,695	2 753	280 844	691 392
Alabama,	335,185	2 039	253 53[illegible]	590 756
Mississippi,	179,074	1 366	195,21[illegible]	375 651
Louisiana,	153,983	24 268	165,21[illegible]	344 570
Tennessee,	640,627	5 524	183 05[illegible]	829 510
Kentucky,	587,542	7 309	182,07[illegible]	776 923
Ohio,	1,502,122	17 342	3	1,519 467
Indiana,	678,698	7,165	3	685,866
Illinois,	472,351	3 598	331	476 183
Missouri,	323 888	1,574	58 240	383 702
Arkansas,	77,174	465	19 935	97 574
Michigan,	211 560	707	00	212 267
Florida Territory,	27,728	820	25,559	54,107
Wisconsan Territory,	30 506	178	8	30,752
Iowa Territory,	42 864	153	18	43,035
District of Columbia,	30 657	4 361	4,694	43,712
	14 181 575	386 069	2,483,536	17,051,180
				17,051,180
Lafayette Parish, Louisiana, not included in the above,			-	7 832
Estimated population of Carter county, Kentucky, not included,			-	3,000
				17,062,012
Seamen in the service of the United States, June 1, 1840,			-	6,100
Total population of the United States,			-	17,068 112

The Very Latest.—In these days of trouble, the necessities of men have prompted almost every method of raising the wind. So many very queer ways have been reported, that we had concluded there was no means of gouging which remained undiscovered. But we acknowledge our error: mortal ingenuity has made another improvement in rascality and impudence. A simple minded and honest countryman, while walking upon the Levee yesterday, observed a well dressed gentleman, a few yards in advance of him, drop his pocket book. He picked it up, and hailed the careless stranger, who turned with much apparent surprise, and waited until the other approached.

"Isn't this your pocket book?" said the countryman, "I thought I saw you drop it."

"Well, upon my soul it is. I owe you ten thousand thanks, sir; you are an honest man. There is a large amount of money here, and had I lost it beyond recovery, I should have been ruined forever."

The worthy rustic was delighted beyond conception. The feelings of deep gratification which always arise in consequence of performing a praise-worthy action, were much increased by the thanks so plentifully bestowed upon him.

"Ninety-nine persons in every hundred," said the loser of the pocket book, "would not have acted as you have done. I feel compelled to evince my gratitude in a substantial manner—you must permit me to make you a present of twenty dollars." He fumbled over the roll of notes, and said:

"I have nothing smaller than a fifty dollar bill; can you give me thirty dollars in change?"

"O yes, easy," said the other.

The transaction was completed, and the poor dupe walked away, not a little elated with his good fortune. Two hours afterwards, the unfortunate countryman was arrested, for attempting to pass a fifty dollar counterfeit note. It is almost needless to add, that it was the note he received from his worthy friend, who so strangely dropped his pocket book.—*N. O. Pic.*

View of both Oceans.—The lofty point on which we stood was perfectly clear, the atmosphere was of transparent beauty, and looking beyond the region of desolation, below us, at a distance of perhaps two thousand feet, the whole country was covered with clouds, and the city at the foot of the volcano was invisible. By degrees, the more distant clouds were lifted, and over the immense bed we saw at the same moment the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. This was the grand spectacle we had hoped, but scarcely expected to behold. My companions had ascended the volcano several times, but on account of the clouds had only seen the two seas once before. The points at which they were visible were the Gulf of Nicoya and the harbor of San Juan, not directly opposite, but nearly at right angles to each other, so that we saw them without turning the body. In a right line over the top of the mountains neither was more than twenty miles distant, and from the great height at which we stood they seemed almost at our feet. It is the only point in the world which commands a view of the two seas; and I ranked the sight with those most interesting occasions, when from the top of Mount Sinai I looked out upon the Desert of Arabia, and from Mount Hor I saw the Dead Sea.—*Stephens's Incidents of Travel in Central America.*

A Good Cow.—Mr. Charles F. Putnam, of Salem, N. J., from a cow raised in Vermont of native breed, procured from Nov. 15, 1839, to Nov. 15, 1840, 4,214 quarts of Milk, averaging 12 quarts per day for the year. If this milk be valued as sold 3,333 at 6 cents, and 881 quarts at 5 cents, making $244 03. The cost of keeping, driving and milking be estimated at $91 53; leaving the nett profit of the cow for the year $152 50.

Frederick County Bank.—The money stolen some weeks ago from this institution has been recovered in New York, with the exception of $10,000 in gold, which the rogue, by compromise, was permitted to retain in consideration of surrendering the balance of the property stolen. The negotiation which terminated in this result, was, it appears, managed through the intervention of a lawyer of New York.

Since the above was in type we see it stated in the Patriot that all the money was recovered except twenty-eight thousand dollars, under the following circumstances:

Some time ago, the directors of the bank received a communication from a person in New York named Wiley, who represented himself as a lawyer, and stated that he had professionally become acquainted with such facts as would enable him to secure the restitution of the stolen property upon certain terms. Dr. Wm. Bradley Tyler, one of the directors of the Frederick County Bank, and Wm. M. Beall, Esq., the cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanic's Bank of Frederick county, repaired to New York, and, after a good deal of negotiation, succeeded in recovering the whole amount, with the exception of the sum above stated. We understand that the gold and the notes of banks other than the issues of the robbed institution were retained, and that the lawyer who was the agent in compounding the felony, charged a commission of some ten thousand dollars for his services. No information was given that could lead to the detection of the robbers, although Mr. Wiley, upon being questioned upon that point by Dr. Tyler, said that he (the Doctor) had seen the principal of them several times during his visit to New York.

The Rocky Glen Cotton Mills, situated between Fiskill and Fiskill landing, New York, were destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last, between 2 and 3 o'clock A. M. The fire is supposed to have been accidental. The mill was built about two years since, at a cost of about $140,000, including about $60,000 worth of machinery, all of which was destroyed. Nothing but the books and the goods were saved. It was considered the most splendid factory in the Union, and was owned by a very wealthy company; among the members of the company are P. H. Schenck, J. J. Astor, P. Hone, Gardiner Howland, &c. About 300 operatives will be thrown out of employ by this unfortunate event, of whom seven-eighths are females. The property was insured for $85,000.

Behind the Age.—The Parisian ladies, who lead the fashions of the world, are discountenancing not only tight lacing, but the use of corsets at all. So do not, it appears, some of our ladies. On Saturday last, in the Second street market, near Lombard street, in the midst of the "pressure," a lady fainted. She was carried into the open air, the usual restoratives had been applied without effect, when some one percieving she had a *very small waist*, cut the lacing. After this, the lady revived. It is to be hoped that her children, if she has any, will be learned better.—*Philad. Ledger.*

A Wonderful Animal.—We saw a sow one day last week which had on the previous day littered *nineteen* pigs. They were all promising squeakers. The same animal had in January last the same number, nineteen, at a litter, and at three previous times sixteen each, making in all the enormous number of eighty-six pigs at five litters.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Advertising is to trade what steam is to machinery, the grand propelling power; and yet there are some persons so blind to their interests, as to ponder over an expenditure which yields them from a hundred to a thousand per cent.

HAILING A STEAMBOAT.

FROM THE MEMPHIS (TENN.) ENQUIRER.

Reader, did you ever see a would-be passenger, who was "just in time to be too late," hailing a steamboat as she was shoving out from the landing? If so, then you have laughed, as we have, till your sides ached, at the ridiculous figure such an one cuts. How lustily he halloos! how earnestly he waves his hat or handkerchief! and how bitterly he curses his luck and the captain, as the noble fabric is rounded out into the stream, and dashes proudly onward in its career, utterly regardless of his imploring cries and his fruitless imprecations, his hopes and his disappointments.

A scene of this sort was presented the other day at our wharf, which was peculiarly rich in the ludierous. A number of passengers were at the hotel, waiting to take the "first boat," and among others a gentleman from the interior, whose fat, plump figure indicated that there was no lack of good eating about his homestead. Presently a noble steamer was seen coming down "the chute," like a race-horse, and earnest were the calls of the passengers upon the porter to get their baggage to the landing. Most vociferous in his impatience was our fat friend, who it was evident was a little "green" in steamboat travelling, and very anxious to secure a passage. The boat proved to be the Missouri, on her brag trip from St. Louis to New Orleans in fifty hours, for a wager of ten thousand dollars. On she came, with the water gathered in foam under her bow, and sparkling in her wake as far as the eye could reach. Whoop! how she streaked it! By the time our friend got within fifty yards of the wharf, panting and out of breath, the Missouri had rounded to, and, gracefully gliding by, had merely touched the landing, and was now under a full press of steam, turning her bow outwards, preparatory to pursuing her downward course.

"Halloo, there! Captain, stop your boat!" he shouted.

But the wheels of the Missouri revolved, if possible, faster and faster.

"Hillo-a!—whew!—halloo! I'm a passenger!" he cried, as he reached the wharf boat, making violent gesticulations, with handkerchief in hand, and the big sweat rolling down his face.

By this time the Missouri had got her head fairly down stream, and, like a high-mettled racer which has been released from the restraint of the rider's rein, was bounding onward at the rate of thirty miles an hour.

Our fat friend was in despair, and out of breath; but, making one more desperate effort, he turned imploringly to those around him, and gasped, "Hail her! stop her!"—but could say no more.

"Stop her!" exclaimed a stout Mississippi wagoner, who, with whip in hand, had been looking with amazement at the way the gallant steamer flew over the water; "stop her! *can you stop a streak of lightning?*"

The roar of laughter which followed had scarcely subsided, and our fat friend had *not* recovered his wind, before the Missouri was hid from sight behind President's Island.

When Mr. Ewing's bill was laid before Congress, Blair and Ritchie, and the rest of that kidney, pronounced it Mr. Clay's project. It had all the ear marks about it of the Kentucky Dictator. Kendall, with more unkindness than all the rest, said: "If this project receive the assent of the President, *we give him up:* (how cruel!) he sinks into the mere instrument of the *Senatorial Dictator.*"

Well, it turns out that Mr. Clay had nothing to do with Mr. Ewing's bill, and that these *confidential Organs* of the Administration, were not so well advised of Ministerial secrets, as they would have the world believe. But unabashed by exposure, they vary their cry to suit circumstances, and Mr. Clay is more a dictator than ever for daring to presnt a scheme differing from that of the Secretary of the Treasury!

Did it never occur to Blair that the beauty of a handsome face might be marred by making mouths?—*Richmond Whig.*

The Opposition papers continually accuse the Whigs of violating their professions, now that they have come into power, and yet these very same papers loudly protested a year ago that the Whigs had no principles but "hard cider," and made no professions, but were voting for their candidates "without a why or wherefore." The writers of these stories must rely upon the credulity and very little upon the memory of their readers.—[*Providence Journal.*

Infants count by minutes; children by days; men by years; planets by revolutions of years; comets by revolutions of ages; nature by revolutions of systems; the Eternal meditates in a perpetual present.

A gentleman being asked whether he was seriously injured when the steam-boat exploded, is said to have replied that he was so used to be blown up by his wife, that mere steam had no effect on him.

A State Protested.—We learn from the Jackson Mississippian, of the 4th inst. that Gov. McNutt has received official information that the State has been protested for interest due on a portion of the State bonds.

Rather Foolish.—Two young ladies hating each other on account of a gentleman who does not care a fig for either of them.

Among the passengers in the Great Western, which sailed Saturday from New York, was a Mr. Charles W. Dayton; who it is said, has gone to bring home Samuel Swartwout, who is now reported to be residing in London in penury.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

MR. JEFFERSON AND MR. MADISON'S SIGNATURE OF THE BANK BILL.

The opinion expressed by Mr. Jefferson, in vindicating Mr. Madison from censure on account of his signature to the Bank bill in 1816, to which we had occasion to refer a few days ago, is likely to have so much influence with those sturdy politicians who repose implicit confidence in his opinions, that the fact of his having uttered an opinion favorable to the course of Mr. Madison is questioned, by those who have nothing but their own incredulity to oppose to it, as well as by those who doubt it because of its supposed inconsistency with opinions expressed by Mr. Jefferson at other times. Writers in the Enquirer and other prints of the Judge Roane school of politics show great anxiety to ward off the force of this new testimony to the indispensability of a National Bank as a fiscal agent.

Our business is not with the *consistency* of Mr. Jefferson's opinions on this subject at one time and at another: though (if we may be pardoned the intrusion here of an abstract sentiment) we would not give a fig for any politician that has passed fifty years of age without finding something in his youthful opinions to reconsider and change; and we know not why Mr. Jefferson should be denied the benefit of a privilege which almost every other man in the world has found cause to claim and to exercise—the privilege of being "wiser to-day than we were yesterday."

We have stated a fact, on authority upon which entire reliance may be placed, viz: that when Mr. Madison's signature of the Bank bill of 1816 was condemned in conversation in his presence, Mr. Jefferson with great emphasis vindicated Mr. Madison, and said *that the General Government must have a Bank so long as the States were suffered to have them*, for that *the General Government could not get along without one*.

We are now enabled to present evidence, of a nature to satisfy every reasonable mind, that Mr. Jefferson did, three years at least *before* Mr. Madison's signature of the Bank bill, declare the constitutionality of a Bank of the United States to be *a settled question*, by adjudication of Congress, the Judiciary, and the People, *to which he was willing to yield his own opinions on the subject*.

The writers of the subjoined letters are most respectable Virginians, resident in the adjoining county to that of Mr. Jefferson's residence. The writer of the first letter had filled many honorable stations, and was on intimate terms with the Sage of Monticello, as his statement shows. That he made the statement of Mr. Jefferson's opinion in the lifetime of that eminent man, shortly after the conversation to which he refers happened, and when the parties present might have contradicted it, is proved by the second of the subjoined letters. The high character of the writer of the first letter, who has long ceased to have any thing to do with public affairs, is, however, of itself, a sufficient guaranty of its veracity. The writer of the second letter is in the opposition to the present ruling party, has no inducement to favor its views, and gives his testimony, when called upon, purely out of regard to truth. The reader will perceive how powerfully this testimony is corroborated by Mr. Jefferson's subsequent vindication of Mr. Madison's signature to the Bank bill.

THE EVIDENCE.

COPIES OF TWO LETTERS, (SIGNATURES EXCEPTED.)

——, (Louisa Co.) Va. June 19, 1841.

Dear Sir: Have you any recollection of my mentioning to you, many years since, the purport of a conversation at Monticello, in my presence, between Mr. Jefferson and William A. Burwell Esq. on his return from the session of Congress at which the recharter of the first United States Bank had been rejected, in which Mr. Jefferson expressed the opinion that, had he been a member of Congress, he should have waived his constitutional scruples, and voted for the recharter, in consideration of the great expediency of the measure? I should be pleased to have your answer by return mail.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

—— ——.

——— ——, *Louisa County, Va.*

EXTRACT FROM THE ANSWER TO THE ABOVE.

——, June 19, 1841.

Dear Sir: I have received your letter of to-day, and I reply that I distinctly recollect hearing you state, upwards of twenty-five years ago, that in the spring of the year 1811, in a conversation with William A. Burwell, a member of Congress from Virginia, Mr. Jefferson, in your presence, informed Mr. B. he considered the constitutionality of a Bank of the United States *"res adjudicata,"*—"a settled question" that it had been sanctioned by Congress, the President, and the Judiciary; and that he (Mr. J.) was willing to yield his opinions to the adjudgment of a majority of his countrymen.

The *names* of the writers of the above letters are withheld from the press, purely out of deference to the wish of one of them, whose age and retirement from the active scenes of life make him unwilling to have his name mixed up with the public discussions of the present day. The verified copies of these letters are, however, in our hands, and will be shown to any gentleman who desires to confirm his belief or remove his doubts concerning their authenticity.

Deserved Compliment to North Carolina.—The Editor of the New York American draws the following comparison between the Representatives in Congress of the Old North State and her "*chivalrous*" neighbour:—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

It is impossible, by the bye, to look at the relative position of South Carolina and North Carolina, on all the great questions that are now in discussion before the people, without being struck with the fact, that the old North State is superseding, *has* superseded, in the ability, and, above all, in the practical sense, of her Representatives, in both Houses, the boasted intelligence of South Carolina. Take Preston, the accomplished and eloquent *Preston*, out of the South Carolina list, and what comparison is there between the *Mangums* and *Grahams* of the North State, and *J. C. Calhoun*, the erratic, metaphysical, self-deluding, badly-ambitious and disappointed Senator from South Carolina! What between the chivalry of the South State—the *Pickenses*, "born insensible to fear,"—the *Campbells* and *Rhetts*—who in supporting what they now do, have so much to forget, which the public do not forget; and the *Rayners*, the *Stanlys*, and the *Shepperds*, of the North State,—able, honest, consistent, fearless!

For all practical purposes of comprehensive and patriotic statesmanship, North Carolina, in her delegation, stands far ahead of her more pretending sister; and when we put the name of Badger in the scale—we speak only from private report as to him, for there are not any public proofs yet—it it were poised before, that of South Carolina would soon kick the beam.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

THE MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, the Secretary of the Navy has submitted the correspondence of the Minister in England with the Officers of the Mediterranean Squadron, (in consequence of which the squadron left that station)—and the despatches of Captain Bolton to the Secretary of the Navy connected with that movement.

The letter from Mr. Stevenson was as follows:

LONDON, March 8, 1841.

Dear Sir: Although I am ignorant of your plans, and take it for granted you hear regularly from our Government, yet deem it proper to write and apprise you of the excitement which prevails here, and the fears which may entertain, that we may be *forced into war with Great Britain*. Although, in my opinion, such will not be the immediate result, it is by no means improbable that this may be the case. The affair of *the Caroline steamer, destroyed at Schlosser in* 1837, *and the imprisonment of McLeod, together with the boundary question*, are the immediate causes of the excitement which now prevails in both countries. The arrival of the "U. States" packet a few days ago, and the West Chester last night, bring accounts to the 16th of February. I send you the Times of this morning, containing the report of the Committee of Foreign Relations, in the House of Representatives, with a short debate on it. I received no communication or papers from Washington. I hasten to apprise you of the present state of things, to enable you to decide what steps it may be proper to take with our squadron in the Mediterranean. Would it not be the most judicious course to get nearer home, and within reach of orders from the Department? Unless you have strong reasons for remaining, and of which I know nothing, I should think it the safer and more prudent course to return. I beg, however, that you will judge for yourself, for really it is a matter of which I know very little. I shall be glad to hear from you, as soon as you have decided what you may do.

In haste, believe me, dear sir, your ob't. servant,

A. STEVENSON.

Commodore ISAAC HULL,
Care of Fitch, Brothers & Co. Marseilles.

A consultation having been had on the reception of this letter between Com. Hull and his Captains, it was determined that the Squadron should leave the Mediterranean. The following were the orders under which Captain Bolton sailed:

U. S. SHIP OHIO, PORT MAHON, March 25, 1841.

Sir: Circumstances render it necessary to make rather a hasty movement in the squadron under my command.

I have, therefore, to direct that you proceed to sea, and make the best of your way out of the Mediterranean. You will endeavor, either by speaking vessels or by touching at some port, to ascertain the state of affairs between the United States and Great Britain. In case of war you will use every exertion to protect yourself and command, and to annoy the enemy, cruising as long as your provisions and other circumstances will admit of, and when a favorable opportunity offers, you will run into some port of the United States and report to the Secretary of the Navy. Much, however, must be left to your own judgment. Should you ascertain that quietness has been restored, you will return to the Mediterranean, touching at Mahon, where you will probably hear from me.

Very respectfully, I am sir, your obedient servant,

ISAAC HULL.

Commander-in-chief of the U. S. Naval Force in the Mediterranean.

Captain Wm. C. Bolton, *Commanding U. S. Frigate Brandywine, Port Mahon.*

The Brandywine, after keeping in company with the other ships for some days, at length parted in bad weather, and Captain Bolton, after passing through the Straits of Gibraltar, determined to proceed directly to the United States. He says, "I, on mature deliberation, determined, under my orders, to lay my course directly home, as the only point at which any satisfactory and conclusive intelligence—such as could be depended on—could be speedily gained; knowing that it was within my ability to make the passage to the United States and back again, if desirable, before I could possibly, elsewhere, be informed of the true state of the existing relations between the two countries."

It appears that, when off Gibraltar, Capt. Bolton received a letter from Mr. Sprague, United States Consul, informing him that by the arrival of the "Patrick Henry" at Liverpool, intelligence of a decidedly pacific nature had been received, and that the probability of a war was for the present very small. Capt. Bolton did not think that this information should influence his movements.

The return of the Brandywine caused great surprise in this country. Whether the reasons for the proceeding, as set forth by Capt. Bolton, will be regarded as satisfactory or otherwise, public opinion will decide.

The N. York American of Tuesday afternoon says: The U. S. Ship *Brandywine* sailed this morning at 7 o'clock, under sailing orders, we understand, to return to the Mediterranean station.

Capt. Bolton, who came home in this ship, has been relieved at his own request, and Capt. Geissinger is now the Commander.

Capt. Geissinger is the sole surviving officer of the gallant *Wasp*, Capt. Johnston Blakeley, having been then a midshipman sent into Savannah with a prize, after the capture of the British sloops of war Avon and Pelican.

Nothing was ever heard subsequently of the Wasp, and her fate is only conjectured by the circumstance that a heavy British sloop of war arrived in a shattered condition in one of the outports, reporting that she had an engagement with a large American corvette and escaped. This, probably, was the last and noble effort of the drowned Wasp, foundering, perhaps from the effects of battle and the storm, but still unconquered.

The Funeral of Gen. Macomb, Cammander of the Army, took place yesterday, agreeably to the order of arrangements officially announced, and was attended by the President, and all the Officers of Government, both Houses of Congress, the Diplomatic Corps, Military and Naval Officers, &c. The solemn military and civic array which filled the broad avenue through the city presented an imposing spectacle, in keeping with, and appropriately closed by, the impressive ceremonies at the tomb.

National Intelligencer.

General in Chief of the U. S. Army.—The Madisonian of Thursday says:—"It is reported in the city that General Scott was on Tuesday nominated by the President to be General-in-Chief of the United States army, in the place of General Macomb, deceased."

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

MR. J. HOYT, THE LATE COLLECTOR.

The letter below goes to shew what course of villainy was adopted by the late Collector, Mr. Hoyt, to carry out his corrupt and iniquitous purposes, sanctioned and aided by the Executive at Washington.

To the Editors of the Express:

Gentlemen,—The undersigned having read the recent statement of the late appraisers of the port of New York in relation to the woollens department, and having been for a long time employed in that department, as an act of justice to ourselves and to them deem it proper to say that we fully concur in those statements.

The late appraisers might have gone farther, and added, that not only were the appraisements of the proper and legal appraisers nullified, but in many instances Mr. Hoyt, the late Collector of the port of New York, set aside appraisements made legally and illegally, by his own direct assumption and command.

The signature of the late appraisers was obtained as a matter of form after the examinations had taken place by the other officers, just as all such papers are signed now at the Custom House. The fraud consisted in using those names as evidence, without consulting those who signed the papers as to the propriety of the seizure. In this way the appraisers were made to sanction seizures apparently when they had no reason to suspect fraud, and no information on the subject till the case came into Court.

JEREMIAH LOUNSBERY,
Late Assistant Appraiser of the Woollens' Loft.
ABRAHAM VANDERPOEL,
Late Clerk on the Woollens' Loft.
EDGAR TRIPLER.
Late and now an Examiner on the Woollens' Loft.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

James Hunter, Savannah, Georgia, vice Abraham B. Fanning, removed.

Joseph C. Noyes, Passamaquoddy, Me. vice Sullivan R. Rawson, removed.

Jno. M. Hale, Frenchman's Bay, Me. vice Edward S. Jarvis, removed.

Charles I. Abbott Penobscott, Me. vice Rowland H. Bridgham, removed.

Wm. B. Smith, Machias, Me. vice Wm. Brown, removed.

George Thatcher, Belfast, Me. vice Nathaniel M. Lowery, removed.

George Allen, Wallsborough, Me. vice Denny McCobb, removed.

William Coad, St. Mary's, Md. vice James W. Roach, removed.

Arnold Naudain, Wilmington, Del. vice Henry Whitely, removed.

Nathaniel F. Williams, Baltimore, Md. vice Wm. Frick, removed.

Levi Lincoln, Boston, Mass. vice Geo. Bancroft, resigned.

James Pernie, Mobile, Ala., vice J. B. Hogan, removed.

Jonathan Roberts, Philadelphia, Penn. vice Calvin Blythe, resigned.

Thomas Morgan Gibbs, New Orleans, La. vice Dennis Prieur, removed.

Wills H. Arnold, Pearl River, Miss. vice Isaac W. Jewett, resigned.

Thomas J. Charlton, Edenton, N. C. vice Robert M. Noxon removed.

William C. Lord, Wilmington, N. C. vice Lewis H. Marsteller, removed.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

Martin Duralde, New Orleans, La. vice Henry D. Peire, removed.

Isaac P. Davis, Boston, Mass. vice Isaac O. Barnes, removed.

SURVEYORS.

Shilowith S. Whipple, Eastport, Me. vice Ezekiel Foster, removed.

Bazaleel Cushman, Portland, Me. vice Stephen W. Eaton, removed.

William Floyd, Town Creek, Md. vice James R. Thompson, removed.

J. Washington Tyson, Philadelphia, vice George W. Ryter, removed.

John Willock, Pittsburg, vice Robert B. Kennedy removed.

Isaiah Wing, Cincinnati, Ohio, vice J. R. Warner, removed.

Philip J. Gray, Camden, N. J. vice Morris Cregall, removed.

APPRAISERS.

Richard Cee, Philadelphia, vice Henry Simpson, removed.

Samuel Spackman, Philadelphia, vice Thomas Stewart, removed.

Abraham Inskeep, New Orleans, La. vice Shelton S. Clark, removed.

LAND OFFICERS.

REGISTERS.

Thomas Scott, Chillicothe, Ohio, vice James S. McGinnis.

Hiram Decker, Vincennes, Ind., vice A. Baldwin.

Josiah D. Weston, Muscody, Wis. Ter., vice Jno. V. Ingersoll.

James Watson Riley, Lima, Ohio, vice John P. Heltenstein.

Henry Harrison, Dubuque, Iowa, vice Benjamin R. Petticken.

Garret Elkin, Springfield, Illinois, vice Marvellous Eastham.

William Ross, Burlington, Iowa, vice Enos Lowe.

Paradete Potter, Milwaukee, Wis. Ter., vice A. B. Morton.

James Scott, Jeffersonville, Indiana, vice Mason J. Burch.

RECEIVERS.

Daniel G. Garnsey, Dixon, Illinois, vice John Dement.

John Beard, Crawfordsville, Indiana, vice Marks Crume.

Ralph Guild, Jackson, Mo., vice Felix G. Allen.

Stoddard Judd, Green Bay, Wis. Ter., vice L. S. Pease.

Joseph C. Hawkins, Burlington, Iowa, vice Verplank Van Antwerp.

Levi Sterling, Muscoday, Wis. Ter., vice Paschal Beaupiette.

At fault again.—It will be seen by reference to the Congressional proceedings of Friday, that Mr. Calhoun ventured the assertion in the Senate, that Ex-Governor Dudley, and R. B. Gilliam, Esq. late Speaker of the House of Commons of this State, are both opposed to the establishment of a National Bank. We are not authorized to speak for Mr. Gilliam, but we feel very certain he will not confess to the "soft impeachment." Had he been opposed to a Bank of the United States, he would hardly have been selected in a Caucus of the Whig party, over all competitions, to preside over the deliberations of the popular branch of a thorough Whig Legislature. Mr. G. is, we know, a strict States' Right man, and may have formerly entertained doubts as to the policy of chartering an Institution of this kind. But that, with the lights now before him, and after the experience of the last seven years, he is opposed to the chartering of a National Bank, we shall not believe until some one speaks "by authority," which, we are very certain, Mr. Calhoun does not.

With regard to Gov. Dudley's opinions, we have positive evidence of the inaccuracy of Mr. Calhoun's statement, furnished in the subjoined extract from a Message, transmitted by him to the Legislature on the 17th of November, 1840:—*Ral. Register.*

"The Bank of the United States, which grew out of the necessities of the country; at two periods of great distress, *(and which would seem almost to give sacredness to its existence,) & which answered every purpose promised by its most sanguine friends, or anticipated by the public, was doomed to Executive hostility, because it would not yield political obedience.*

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, June 24.

The Senate having under consideration the bill to incorporate the subscribers to a Fiscal Bank of the United States, and Mr. Clay, *of* Kentucky, having explained at large the object and bearing of the bill—

Mr. Calhoun desired that the further consideration be postponed until to-morrow—making a few observations in relation to the feeling of the South in regard to a National Bank.

Mr. MANGUM said: The Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) speaks for the South, North Carolina, of course, inclusive. Mr. M. said his own opinion, derived from observation and information upon which he placed full reliance, was exactly the reverse of that expressed by the Senator, so far as North Carolina was concerned. So far from the Bank party being weaker than the Whig party, as the Senator from South Carolina supposed, he (Mr. M.) entertained the opinion that in North Carolina it was much stronger than the Whig party. Mr. M. had been informed last fall, at Raleigh, by members of Assembly, his personal and political friends, whose intelligence and character commanded his entire confidence, that in the western part of the State, where the weight of population lies, the Whig party with great unanimity were favorable to a Bank, and that in important portions of the West, *half*, or *very nearly half*, of the late Van Buren party also desired it. That it was true they would not break party connexions on account of it, and would even vote against Whigs favoring it, yet that at heart they desired it, and would be gratified to see it established without their co-operation. In other portions of the State, so far as his (Mr. M's) observation and information extended, there was a near approximation to unanimity in the ranks of the Whig party in favor of a well regulated and well-guarded Bank; and within his personal knowledge, that sentiment was more than co-extensive with the Whig party, for he knew prominent men in the Van Buren ranks who desired a Bank, and would be well pleased to see it succeed, if that could be accomplished without their breaking from their party ranks and giving up party connexions. However, as his colleague (Mr. Graham) had better means of forming a just opinion in regard to the public sentiment in North Carolina on this subject, he hoped he would favor the Senate with his impressions on this point.

Mr. Graham said that his own information in relation to the public sentiment in North Carolina on this subject corresponded substantially with the statement made by his colleague.

Mr. Calhoun having reiterated the sentiment for North Carolina on the authority of a gentleman belonging to that State—

Mr. Graham said he knew not from what source the Senator from South Carolina had received his information, but he (Mr. G.) had a somewhat extensive acquaintance in the State, having been a member of her Legislature for several years before he came here, and his own impression was of a very different character. There was great unanimity among his own political friends on the subject, and he had been told by persons, in whose veracity he had the utmost confidence, that the desire for a National Bank was not confined to them, but embraced many of the opposite party.

The subject having been revived by Mr. Calhoun on the following day, (Friday, the 25th,)

Mr. Mangum said, although the Senate can feel but little interest in this matter, yet he would correct an erroneous impression of the Senator from South Carolina in supposing that he (Mr. M.) had said that half the Van Buren party in North Carolina were in favor of a United States Bank. Mr. M. had said no such thing. What he had said he would substantially restate. He had said that the Senator from South Carolina was mistaken in supposing that the Whig party in North Carolina was stronger than the Bank party. That the Whig party, with a near approach to unanimity, desired a Bank well regulated and well guarded. That he (Mr. M.) had been told by gentlemen of the highest intelligence and respectability, that in the western part of North Carolina, where the popular strength of the State lies, the Whig party, with great unanimity, desired a United States Bank; and that, in important portions of the West, half, or *nearly half*, of the Van Buren party desired a Bank, if it could be had without their cooperation. That the party drift had been so effectual they would not break their party connexions, and still continued to vote against Whigs. Yet, on the subject of a Bank they were in conviction and in heart many of them, decidedly in favor of the establishment of one.

Mr. M. mentioned the names of gentlemen from whom he derived his information, alleging that they were of the highest respectability. Mr. M. said that he had conversed with some Whig friends of the House of Representatives, after the conversation of yesterday, and that their opinions fully corroborated the statements made to him last fall by his friends from the West. One of the gentlemen, of the longest experience and the most accurate knowledge, representing the great and powerful Wilkes-borough district, had said that in his district he felt very sure against the entire Whig party, and at least half of the Van Buren party, desired a United States Bank; that, in truth, the Van Buren party did not show opposition except in the person of a candidate advocating a Bank. Mr. M. said his other information was in corroboration of his statement yesterday, excluding the Charlotte district lately represented by Mr. Connor. Mr. M. said his information from other districts in the East and Southeast was full and satisfactory, that the Bank party was stronger than the Whig party. Within the immediate circle of his personal knowledge it was undoubtedly so. In his own county, until very lately, if not now, some prominent and efficient supporters of Van Buren were likewise advocates of a United States Bank. However all this may be, Mr. M. felt very sure the Senator from South Carolina was entirely mistaken in his original proposition that the Whig party in North Carolina was stronger than the party in favor of a United States Bank. Mr. M. restricted his remarks to his own State, and felt very sure, that if a well-guarded and well-regulated Bank shall be established at this session, within six months or a year, all agitation on the subject will cease on the part of the People. That ambitious and disappointed politicians, stimulated by personal objects, might agitate and agitate, but they would soon find that the sound judgment and sober common sense of the great body of the People could not be lashed into commotion by all their agitations and interested appeals for the gratification of mere personal or party objects of ambition.

Mr. Graham begged leave to say a word on this subject. He was glad the Senator from South Carolina had recurred to it. He professed to know something of the state of opinion in his own State, quite as much as did any one out of it. It is difficult (said Mr. G.) to define the grounds of belief. The wishes of men are often fathers to their thoughts. To enable the Senate to judge of the state of public sentiment in North Carolina on this subject, Mr. G. said he would state one or two facts. In the last Legislature there were one hundred and four Whigs out of one hundred and seventy members; and, in the election of Senators made then, the advocacy of a National Bank was the test question. Within the last sixty days there had been an election, in all the districts of the State, for members of the House of Representatives; and the result had been, that eight members were returned who were advocates of such an institution, and only five against it, while in the last House of Representatives there had been eight *opponents* and *five* advocates of the measure. After the tables had been thus completely turned, Mr. G. said he would submit to the candor of the honorable Senator himself whether he did not, in some degree at least, doubt the correctness of the opinions on which he seemed to be relying. Those who would pay no attention to this, would hardly believe, though one should rise from the dead. The question, as Mr. G. understood, had been distinctly made, and as distinctly decided. As to the message of Governor Dudley, Mr. G. said he had not a perfect recollection of it, not having recurred to it since a short time after its publication. If, however, that distinguished citizen was to be considered the advocate of the State bank deposite system, familiarly called the pet bank system, Mr. G. said he did not then recollect any other citizen of much prominence who coincided in the opinion; that system had never been advocated in that State by any party except the supporters of the late Administration, and by them only so long as it was a party measure.

Mr. Calhoun having stated that the point in issue was not whether the Whig party in North Carolina was in favor of a National Bank, but whether the question was stronger there than that party—

Mr. Graham replied that he had not misapprehended the question at issue. It was upon the allegation of the honorable Senator from South Carolina in reply to the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay,) that the establishment of a National Bank was losing ground in the South. This assertion his colleague and himself had undertaken to controvert, as far as North Carolina was concerned. True, his colleague had stated—and so he (Mr. G.) believed—that in many parts of the State the Bank question was stronger than the Whig party. And, in confirmation of this, he would remark, that three of his colleagues in the other branch of Congress (whom he had seen, casually, since the discussion yesterday, having no expectation that the matter was to be resumed here again) had stated to him that in their districts it was undoubtedly true that not only Whigs, but many of the Van Buren party, were favorable to the establishment of a National Bank. Conceding, therefore, as he would do, that five of the districts were of a contrary opinion, he reaffirmed that all indications of public sentiment justified his declaration that the Bank question was not losing ground in his State, but that a decided majority were in favor of its establishment.

Correspondence of the Raleigh Register.

WASHINGTON, June 25th.

Sir:—I was somewhat amused in the Senate, today, at the *arrogance*, not to say impudence, of Mr. Calhoun, undertaking to represent the whole South, and stating what the opinion of the people of North Carolina is, in relation to the establishment of a United States Bank. Bonaparte said *he* was the State, and, I presume Calhoun thinks, *he is the South!* He may be the King of one State in the Union, but that is not North Carolina. He is a gentleman of splendid imagination, and he may imagine he is the embodiment and personification of all the South. I once heard of a man who was cracked, that is in *a Crisis*, when ascending a Mountain, and turning round to survey the circumjacent country, he at once imagined that he was King of the Universe, and peremptorily gave the order—"Kingdoms, to the right about face, wheel and march!" *John Crisis Calhoun* is not the Senator and Representative of the views and opinions of the People of North Carolina; and, therefore, in future, he should attend to the *eleventh* commandment, and speak alone for that State whose organ and Oracle he is.

STATE RIGHTS.

WASHINGTON, June 28.

REMAINS OF PRESIDENT HARRISON.

The mortal remains of the late venerated President Harrison were removed from the Government burial ground, in this city, on Saturday last, at the hour and under the ceremonies prescribed by the order of Congress, to be conveyed to their final resting place on the banks of the Ohio, at North Bend. The body was attended by the son of the deceased, John Scott Harrison, Esq. and by the committee of gentlemen from Cincinnati to whom was assigned the pious duty of accompanying the remains to North Bend. The President of the United States, with the Heads of Departments, the committees of the two Houses of Congress, and a large number of citizens, attended at the place of departure from the city, to offer the last testimony of respect to the earthly remains of the lamented Chief whose memory will ever be cherished by every true-hearted American.

A detachment of Marines, by order of the President, attended the body as an escort to North Bend. We understand that when the order was addressed to Col. Henderson, (commander of the Marine Corps,) to furnish the detachment, and to designate an officer to command it, he replied that, being himself the senior officer, he conceived it to be most proper and respectful that he should act on the occasion, and accordingly assumed to himself the melancholy duty of heading the escort.

The funeral train arrived at Baltimore at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The Baltimore American of this morning says:

"The arrival in Baltimore of the body and those who accompanied it, was without any previous notice, and but comparatively few of our citizens witnessed its passage from the railroad depot to the City Hotel. The spectacle of the mortal remains of the gallant hero and tried patriot, borne along in solemn silence, and followed by the little band of mourning friends, clothed in funeral habiliments, was truly in striking contrast with the crowds, the shouts and the joyous demonstrations which marked his approach to the self-same spot but a few months before."

The American adds:

"As soon as the arrival of the body was known, Colonel Hickman tendered to the committee the services of a military guard, to be present with the body while it remained in the city. The Independent Blues were immediately detailed for that service, and on Sunday morning were relieved by the Eutaw Infantry.

"The President and Directors of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad Company have tendered to the committee a special train to convey the remains to Columbia, to leave at 8 o'clock on Monday morning. The cars have been appropriately decorated with mourning emblems, and the Directors of the road have resolved to accompany the committee to Columbia."

Harbor Master's report of the arrival of vessels in the Port of Wilmington for the year ending June 30, 1841.

Ships,	- - - -	1
Barques,	- - - -	3
Brigs,	- - - -	212
Scows,	- - - -	406
Total,	- - - -	622

Being 147 more vessels than entered in the year ending June 30, 1840, and 23 more than any year since 1837.

J. HARTMAN, *Harbor Master.*

A good Temperance anecdote.—In the Boston Mercantile Journal we find the following, which in its practical lesson, is worth a volume of sermons:

A few years ago a very worthy laboring man in Salem, who had been so unfortunate as to acquire the habit of drinking spirits, becoming convinced of its ruinous tendency, had strength of mind to form an effectual resolution of future abstinence. At that time he had a wooden box made, with a hole in the lid, and labelled "rum," into which he every day dropped as much money as he had been in the habit of spending for liquor. The box was never opened till very recently, when, on counting the sum, it was found to amount to a sum sufficient to purchase him a house lot, and materially aid in putting upon it a neat and comfortable house.

Warm, Warmer, Warmest.—A house with a wife is often warm enough; a house with a wife and her mother is rather warmer than any spot on the known globe; a house with two mothers-in-law is so excessively hot, that it can be liked to no place on the earth at all, but one must go lower for a simile.—*Frazier's Magazine.*

The New Orleans Picayune says that musquitoes are like doctors—they never "let blood" without running up a bill.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1841.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, July 3, 184[1].

Dear Sir: Of the passage of the Bank bill in the Senate there seems to be some doubt. Though there is a decided majority in favor of a Bank of some kind, yet the difficulty seems to be in its details. They have Mr. Ewing's project, and Mr. Clay's as reported by the Finance committee. There are some six or seven Whig Senators, it is said, who are in favor of Mr. Ewing's plan, and all the others of that party are opposed to it, believing it impracticable, and that the stock would not probably be taken, and that subjecting the power of establishing branches to the decision of 26 State Legislatures, many of whom might subject, and, as they believe, would subject it to such onerous terms as to destroy or paralyze it, could not accomplish the wishes or meet the expectations of the people.

The party in the Senate favorable to Mr. Ewing's plan, making the assent of the State Legislatures necessary to the establishment of branches in the several States, have adopted this course, it is said, to avoid the veto of the President, which, from recent indications, seems pretty generally to be expected in the event of the passage of any bill giving the branching power to the Bank as Mr. Clay's bill provides, and as former charters provided. It is believed that a portion of the friends of Mr. Ewing's plan are exceedingly *solicitous* to screen Mr. Tyler from the responsibility of a veto, with a view to making him a candidate for the next Presidential term, which motive is far from being an inducement with most of the Whig Senators to adopt that plan. I fear very much that these difficulties will be fatal to the passage of the Bank bill in any shape. It is however, hoped and believed by many that it will be removed by some friendly spirit of concession and compromise, and that the bill in some shape may yet be passed.

The distribution bill, which has been under discussion in the House for the last ten days, will, I think, be reported in a few days, and passed by a majority probably of from five to ten votes.

N. B. In the House, I think there is a majority of forty, at least, in favor of a Bank, and I think it would take either of the above plans, but Mr. Clay's would be preferred, I think, by a large majority of the Whigs.

The 65th Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in this town on Saturday the 3d inst. (the 4th falling on Sunday.) A gun at sunrise was followed by a procession, at 9 o'clock, consisting of the Troop of Washington Guards, Independent Company of Light Infantry, Mechanics Society, and Citizens, the whole under the direction of Major Charles Lutterloh, Chief Marshal, and his assistants, Messrs. A. F. Mallett and Avon E. Hall. At the Presbyterian Church, where the Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. Wm. G. Broadfoot, and an Oration, (which we were prevented by engagements from hearing, but which we have highly spoken of,) delivered by Mr. Duncan K. Rae. This was followed by a National salute from Liberty Point at 1 o'clock, under the direction of Mr. F. Moore. There was no public dinner or further observance of the occasion, except as a festival holiday.

THE CENSUS.—On our first page will be found a statement showing the aggregate population of each State and Territory in the Union. Based upon this statement that the highly important and always exciting question of the Apportionment of Members of the House of Representatives for the next ten years will turn, at the next session of Congress, our readers would do well to preserve it.

The Federal population of North Carolina is 753,093, and not 645,999 as stated in some of the Northern papers, which have based their calculations on an erroneous reading of the Constitution. We have calculated all free *white* persons, and three fifths of all other persons, except Indians not taxed. The Constitution says, "the whole number of *persons*," and three-fifths of all other persons. It is an important point, inasmuch as our actual Federal population is so nearly sufficient to give eleven members, at a ratio of 60,000, that we have strong hopes that a feeling of affection for the Old Thirteen, will exist to a sufficient extent to alter the ratio to 59,500, which would give us 12 members. If the round number of 60,000 should be adopted, North Carolina will lose three members, falling but ten, and having the very large fraction of 55,093.

We are much inclined to wish that the ratio might be fixed at 70 or 80,000, so as materially to reduce the number of members; for that is the only mode by which we could look for an improvement in the manners of the House. It is now too tedious for the decent, orderly, or expeditious transaction of business. But we have no hope of its being fixed higher than 60,000.

Whilst upon the subject, we again draw our readers' attention to the very important and delicate duties which will devolve upon the next Session of our State Legislature. It will not only be their duty to remodel our Congressional Districts, bringing the 13 as they now exist into 10 or 11, as the case may be; but also to lay off the districts for our State Senatorial representation, and to apportion the representation of the House of Commons. These duties will require ability, firmness, and integrity, of a high order; and it behoves the people to be especially careful whom they send to the next Assembly.

It is always unpleasant to break up old associations, especially when they have been of so pleasant a nature as those which have bound together the Counties of this Congressional District, (*opposed to the Whigs.*) We therefore look forward to the possibility of a disruption of our ties, with much pain and aversion, and cling to any thing which will give a hope of holding together, with corresponding pleasure. On an examination of the State Census, we find, that the Federal population of our District is 59,710. If, therefore, the ratio should be fixed at 59,500, we shall appeal with exceeding earnestness to the Legislature not to separate such good friends as the counties of the 7th Congressional District. We think we can answer for it, that they are entirely satisfied with the association, and have no desire to be cut up between their interesting neighbors, of McKay's District on the East, Sanders's on the North, or Caldwell's on the West.

The following is the federal population of each District, according to the table prepared for the Legislature, (which, it is worthy of remark, differs from the Federal population 2,841 more than the statement from the State Department:)—

1st. Rayner's,	42,321	8th. Saunders's,	47,[illegible]
2d. Daniel's,	39,651	9th. Shepperd's,	52,[illegible]
3d. Stanly's,	46,548	10th. Rencher's,	52,[illegible]
4th. Washington's	51,236	11th. Caldwell's,	49,[illegible]
5th. McKay's,	51,530	12th. Graham's,	43,[illegible]
6th. Arrington's,	41,489	13th. Williams's,	52,[illegible]
7th. Doherty's,	59,710		

Our readers will observe what a great disproportion there has been heretofore in the population of several Districts.

EX. JACKSON.—At the latest date from ... June 22d, Gen. Jackson was laboring un... violent attack of cramp cholic. A letter to the ... says, the writer "had never seen him so far ... much prostrated." He was relieved by ... sleep, and was sleeping; but fears were en... for the result.

...attention of the reader will be attracted by the ... of Messrs. Mangum and Graham to Mr Cal... gratuitous expositions of public opinion in ... Carolina.

...account of the celebration of the late Anni... at Floral College, in Robeson, was received ... late for this paper. It shall appear in our next.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE, on Monday of last week, the on... ness was to make arrangements for attending ... funeral of Gen. Macomb, which took place on ...

... Tuesday, Mr. McRoberts concluded his speech ... Buchanan's resolution calling for a list of ... removed since 4th of March last, and Mr. ... amended it, calling for a list of those re... since 4th March, 1829. The opposition ... appear to be bitterly opposed to the latter ... inquiry.

... then resumed the consideration of ... 's Bank Bill; and the remainder of the sit... was occupied in debating several proposed a... some of which were adopted, and some ...

... Wednesday, Mr. Tallmadge presented an im... on a roller 250 feet long, from the ... Trade of New York, in favor of a National ... and contained the names of ... citizens. Nearly every man was a vo... were opponents of the present Ad... It was the most respectable petition ...

... occupied the morning hour in a speech ... Buchanan's resolution, and Mr. Mangum's ... After this speech, Mr. Mangum, al... to the unprofitable nature of the discus... to lay the whole on the table, but, at ... Mr. Preston, who was disposed to al... opposition the most complete freedom of ... withdrew the motion, and Mr. Pierce of ... commenced a speech in favor of Mr. Buchan... resolution, but against Mr. Mangum's amend...

... state next took up the Bank Bill.

... Henderson moved to amend the 10th section ... exclude from the purchase of stock all per... than citizens of the United States or a... thereof, and corporations or compa... belonging to the several States or Territories.

... Henderson said he had made the amendment ... for the accommodation of those whose ... against a National Bank were that the ... ownership of foreigners.

... heartily approved of the amendment ... Mr. Henderson, that "aliens should be ... the purchase of stock." He did not ..., that much danger was to be appre... that subject, as he did not see how any fo... the least sense of propriety, could think ... foreigners would take his advice, ... to hold it. The stock would be no ... banks, and the whole had exhibited ... disgraceful to the age.

... thought the most obvious dictates of ... would show that when capital was want... be taken from where it could best be ... The energies of this great country were ... employed than the capitalists, the coun... Our Revolution had been carried ... capital. He could see no reason why ... dissolves off from the society of the ... have a rediculancy, and we are ... He could see no good reason why ... be more restricted than articles of ... commerce, in a legitimate and fair way. ... might be deterred by what had been said; ... the American People were not quite ... had been insinuated. Foreigners ... had cause for complaint; and if so, let ... sure that God forbid he should do it. ... might have been times in our history when ... had suffered, but there were others also ... had made, and, on the whole, as foreign ... made, by us, and there was still faith, ... and integrity enough in the country to re... every imputation which might be cast ... He had heard much from Senators about ... Indiana and Illinois were deeply ... could those States be controlled by ... influence? The capitalist who risked his ... was under our control, and not we under ... He did not fear the foreign capitalists, and ... the increase of our native population ... all the powers of emigration to reach it; ... nothing to fear on the score of settlers ... The whole monetary influence of the world ... down the pride and glory of the coun... us to any foreign influence whatever. ... had gone by when such allusions should ...

... Mangum spoke for some time. He was in ... amendment of Mr. Henderson with ... modification. He regarded the views ... President as in accordance with sound ... policy as economy, our whole history ... the advantages that we had derived from ... of foreign capital; but he did not ad... in this case foreign capital would be re... and ample capital at home seeking in... when such advantages were held out ... the profits to the American capi... been represented as seeking to ... from foreign countries, that we might ..., he would not put us in the attitude ... foreign capital. He should, there... the amendment by striking out ... and on that he asked the yeas and ...

... Henderson was understood to say that he felt ... the amendment as a modification; ... the yeas and nays was withdrawn. ... then moved to reinstate the original ... Mr. Henderson, to include "resident ... the privilege." Rejected, 25 to 24.

... was then taken on the amendment ... Henderson, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Bayard, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, ... of Kentucky, Cuthbert, Fulton, Graham, Henderson, Linn, Mangum, Morehead, Morton, ... Pierce, Prentiss, Rives, Sevier, Simmons, ... of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, ... Woodbridge, Woodbury, Wright, Young —31.

NAYS—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Choate, Clayton, ... Evans, Huntington, Kerr, Merrick, Miller, ... Porter, Preston, Smith, of Indiana, Tall... Knight, White—16.

Mr. Henderson then moved an amendment giv... individual stockholders the right to inspect ... accounts of the Bank and its branches. He wish... entirely to do away with that secrecy in the ad... administration of the Bank which had concealed so ... abuses hitherto.

Mr. Huntington opposed the amendment, which ... would enable any man who chose to pay a hundred ... to gratify his idle curiosity.

Mr. Calhoun expressed his gratification that the ... motion had been offered. He was willing to go ... further to provide that the names of all who had ... paper discounted should be hung up at the door.

Mr. Benton—And of those refused.

Mr. Calhoun—And of those refused.

Mr. Walker said he would vote for the amend... of his colleague. Had this rule been imposed ... the last Bank, the great loan made to T. Biddle ... would never have been made. He stated the ... cases which had been detected in the banks of New ... and Mobile when their accounts were ex... by a Committee of Congress, when the offi... were found to be liable for seventeen mil...

Mr. Clay of Ky. said the bill had made all neces... sary provisions for publicity in reference to the business of the Bank, which went a step beyond any former charter. But the amendment was calculated to shock the sensitiveness of commercial feelings, and might defeat the establishment of the institution.

Mr. Benton congratulated the country on the improvement in the knowledge of banks, which gentlemen had obtained in the school of General Jackson. The amendment showed the progress which the mover had made in this school.

Mr. Merrick opposed the amendment on the ground that it would expose the institution to vexatious inquisitions at the caprice of individuals to the inconvenience and injury of the general interests.

Mr. Preston felt convinced of the rapid progress of Conservative principles. He wished all proper publicity to be given to all matters of business. Mystery described in the best of books as "the mother of harlots" was also the mother of humbugs. He was opposed to secrecy. He thought greater publicity to the affairs of a bank was desirable. But if this principle were carried so far as to shock individual feeling, we might drive citizens to select other institutions, where this would not be the case. It might be well to limit this right to such as hold 20, 30, 50 or 100 shares.

Mr. Henderson said that he had adopted the amendment after mature deliberation. His own convictions would even have led him to go still farther, could he have hoped to carry it. If there was nothing in the affairs of the Bank to satisfy idle curiosity, that curiosity would soon expend itself. If there was any thing remarkable that was what ought to be exposed.

The question was taken on this amendment, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Ala., Cuthbert, Fulton, Henderson, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mouton, Nicholson, Pierce, Porter, Sevier, Smith, of Conn., Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, Young—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clay, of Ky., Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Graham, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Simmons, Smith, of Ind., Southard, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge—26.

The Senate then adjourned.

On Thursday, Mr. Benton submitted a resolution calling on the President for the reasons for removing six individuals named, from office. [This is all very well; but it comes with a bad grace from an unflinching supporter of the late Administrations, which denied the right of Congress to inquire into the reasons for removals.] Mr. Benton said he offered the resolution in consequence of remarks of Mr. Mangum on the day before. Mr. Mangum replied, that though not authorized to speak for the President or his Cabinet, yet, from his knowledge of them, he would undertake to say, that nothing had been done which could not be justified before the country and the People. He doubted not that the principle had been adhered to, of removing only political brawlers, who interfered in elections, or incompetent persons. On motion of Mr. Benton, the resolution was laid over til to-morrow.

Mr. Buchanan's resolution on the same subject was again taken up, and Mr. Pierce spoke till the expiration of the morning hour.

The Fiscal Bank Bill was again taken up, and Mr. Rives moved to amend, by striking out the section by which power to establish Branches in the States without the assent of the States, is conferred, and to substitute Mr. Ewing's plan; viz: that offices of discount and deposite may be established in the several States, with the assent of the Legislatures, or, in default of such assent, that the Bank may employ such agent or Bank as may be sanctioned by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Rives addressed the Senate at great length on his amendment. He showed that Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Calhoun, Gen. Jackson, and Mr. Van Buren, had all expressly affirmed the uncontrollable power of Congress to establish a Bank within the District of Columbia. The present Administration, therefore, had recommended a Bank which could not be assailed on constitutional grounds. And he appealed to his Whig friends to concede to their brethren on this point of the establishment of branches. He did not think Congress had a Constitutional right to establish branches in the States without their consent. The assertion of power in the present case, he considered as pregnant with danger to the fate of the measure, regarding it as the best evidence of the excellence of government, that it was able to perform its functions without any perceptible resort to power. He had so worded his amendment that if the States refused to admit branches, they could not refuse to admit agencies without violating the judicial decisions by which that question had been incontestibly settled. He acknowledged the valuable improvements in this bill made by the Senator from Kentucky, especially in cutting off all possible connection between the members of Congress and the bank, and also in prohibiting any facilities to its officers. Another valuable improvement was that which prohibited the renewal of notes. Let the institution be planted on ground which is unquestionably incontestible, according to the plan of the Secretary, yield to State pride, and you would build it up on a foundation not to be shaken.

Mr. Clay replied. He regretted that his friend from Virginia had thought it his duty to offer the amendment. He thought that nothing but mischief could result from it. There were about 27 in the Senate in favor of the power to establish branches, while the two Virginia Senators are opposed to it. Yet his friend wished the 27 to come over to the 2, instead of the 2 going over to the 27. He argued that the Bank would exist only in name in the District of Columbia, (for the principal bank is deprived of the discounting power,) and if the power to establish branches is withheld, the charter might be a nullity. It was a question of bank or no bank.

Mr. Rives said, we ask our friends to forbear from the exercise of a power; while they demand of us the exercise of a power which we conscientiously believe is not in our possession. He thought at least a majority of the people were in favor of this forbearance. He considered that he was best sustaining the administration by coming forward with the language of peace and compromise. If they should differ on this question, they would yet, he hoped, act together on other questions.

Mr. Preston, after the most mature and solemn deliberation, had determined to support Mr. Rives's amendment.

After Mr. Preston's speech the Senate adjourned without taking the question.

On Friday, the Fiscal Bank bill again came up, and Mr. Choate of Mass. delivered a speech in favor of Mr. Rives's amendment. In the course of his speech, he is reported in the Globe to have said, "that he had no doubt, indeed he would say that he knew, that if this amendment was not agreed to, no Bank bill would pass into a law at this Session." Mr. Clay interrupted him to ask the grounds for this broad assertion, [which seemed to imply a knowledge that Mr. Tyler would veto Mr. Clay's bill.] Mr. Choate qualified his expression, by giving it as his "firm conviction," the reasons for which he could not give, without a breach of privilege, or violating a parliamentary rule. Here the matter dropped for the moment.

Mr. Simmons of R. I. followed strongly in favor of Mr. Clay's bill, and opposed to Mr. Rives's amendment.

Mr. Archer of Va. opposed Mr. Rives's amendment, and made a severe attack upon Mr. R's speech and opinions. He considered the amendment more unconstitutional than the section proposed to be stricken out, and not a single argument had been offered in its behalf, except that it was the scheme of the Executive. With a strong desire to support the Administration, because it was a Whig as well as a Virginia Administration, yet if his colleague was to be considered the exponent of its views of the Constitution, he must enter his solemn dissent from them. "He then adverted to the Administration of General Jackson, whom he denounced as an ignorant despot, and thanked God he had an opportunity of expectorating the contempt and detestation which he felt for him and his supporters, in the presence of many who degraded the high stations to which they had been promoted, and bowed the knee to this detested idol. He characterized the expunging act as infamous, and one for which he would not have given his vote for the possession of a thousand empires. As to the opinions of Jefferson on the subject of a Bank of the United States, he considered them of little value; his opinions might be found on any side of any question, at least they might be found on both sides of this. If he (Mr. A.) ever became convinced of the constitutional necessity for the establishment of a National Bank as the fiscal agent of the Government, he would go for a whole Bank, and not for a half a one, as proposed by his colleague, which would be a Bank of the U. States in odiousness, but not in efficiency."

Mr. Rives replied warmly to the unexpected attack on him by his colleague; and spoke of the injustice of his remarks in regard to Jefferson and Jackson. Mr. Archer disclaimed all personal unkindness towards his colleague. [And after the Senate adjourned, mutual friends interfered, and brought about mutual explanations, and a restoration of usual good feeling.]

In the course of Mr. Archer's speech, above, an altercation occurred of an unpleasant nature, (as described in the Globe,) between Mr. Clay and Mr. Choate. Mr. Clay was called out by a remark of Mr. Archer, as to Executive influence, to speak of the strong expression of Mr. Choate that "she knew a bill could not be passed, unless it embraced the amendment." Mr. Choate in effect denied having used such strong language, and spoke of his "conviction." Mr. Clay insisted that he did use the word, and he wanted to know on what he had founded it. Mr. Choate disavowed any authority from the Executive, or any one else whom Mr. Clay alluded to, [supposed to be Mr. Webster,] for his "conviction." Mr. Clay demanded an explicit answer, and Mr. Choate avoided giving one, until finally they were called to order, and took their seats.

On Saturday, Mr. Clay denounced the Globe's report of the occurrence of the previous day, as false, in making him appear as desirous of placing Mr. Choate in the attitude of contradicting himself, and wanting in veracity. He said nothing could be further from his heart and thoughts, and he attributed the report to the anxiety of the Globe to sow dissensions between himself and Mr. Choate. All he had desired to obtain was the amount of information possessed by Mr. Choate, which led him to the conviction he had expressed. [The Globe, in an editorial, states that a reconciliation had taken place between them.]

Mr. Archer, in some brief remarks, adverted to the discussion between himself and colleague yesterday, disavowing all unkind feelings on his part.

Mr. Rives responded in the same amicable spirit.

Mr. Bayard and Mr. Phelps supported Mr. Rives's amendment, and Mr. Huntington opposed it. Mr. Smith of Ind. obtained the floor, but the Senate went into Executive Session. After which it adjourned till Tuesday the 6th.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday of last week, Mr. Allond of Georgia, as Chairman of the Military Committee, announced the death of the Generalissimo-Chief of the Army, and moved resolutions to attend his funeral, which, being adopted unanimously, the House adjourned.

On Tuesday, Mr. Adams presented a plan of a Bank, from Alexander Hamilton of New York, (son of Gen. Alex'r Hamilton of revolutionary memory) which he moved should be printed. The House refused to print, but referred it to the Committee on the Currency.

The House took up the bill to distribute the proceeds of the Public Lands among the States, and to establish a permanent prospective pre-emption system. Mr. Johnson of Maryland, the author of the bill, concluded the able speech which he had commenced on Friday, and was followed by Mr. Clifford of Maine, in opposition to the bill, who had not concluded when the House adjourned.

On Wednesday, the Distribution and Pre-emption bill was again taken up, and Mr. Clifford concluded his speech in opposition to it. Mr. Meriwether of Geo. followed, in favor of the bill, but opposed to some of its details. Mr. Floyd of New York, and Mr. Kennedy, of Indiana, opposed the bill, and Mr. Howard of Michigan supported it. Mr. Allond of Georgia, argued in favor of the principle of the bill, but opposed to its adoption at this time. In closing his speech, the sketch reports him as having said,—

"He was one of that class of men who would frankly and candidly tell his friends what he thought when he saw them going wrong. He had done so at the last session. He would tell the friends of General Harrison that if he were now living he would have advised them to have pursued a different course from that which they were taking, and although he might have been a friend to distribution, yet he (Mr. A.) did not believe that he would have advised it at this time; that he would have said, take the money out of the Treasury of the United States, although the creditor is tapping at your door. Here Mr. A. said something which produced some applause, when Mr. A. expressed his hope that the Locofocos would not applaud him. [Laughter.] All this flattery of his Loco friends only made him more firm in his position. They must not expect to win him over, because he could never go their doctrines. They had preached economy and practised extravagance. Now, he was disposed to take the very opposite course. Mr. A. complained that there were certain parts of the Secretary of the Treasury's report with which he was much dissatisfied, because he did not carry out the principles of reform and retrenchment which had been promised to us. The next went on to enquire what had the People sent them here to do. Why, (said he) to make a bank. There was an overruling necessity, he contended, for the adoption of that measure. His constituents had instructed him to vote for a bank bill, although he confessed that he had been opposed to the establishment of a National Bank all his life. He deemed, however, that the occasion had again arrived which induced Mr. Madison to give his sanction to the adoption of a like measure, many years ago—that of an overruling and imperious necessity, arising out of the deranged state of the currency and the commercial affairs of the country. He maintained that they were bound to pass a bank bill before they adjourned; and then reverting to the subject of a tariff, he said that gentlemen asked a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands in order to create a tariff, which was a proposition which could not be justified, and was exceedingly unfair to the Southern portion of this Union. He then warned the Whig party that they were pursuing the most suicidal course that could possibly be, and that their opponents were ready to take every advantage of them."

On Thursday, a Message was received from the President, forwarding a petition, signed by 3,000 citizens of New York city, in favor of a general bankrupt law. The President, in complying with the request of the signers to lay it before Congress, says, "That a bankrupt law, carefully guarded against fraudulent practices, and embracing, as far as practicable, all classes of society—the failure to do which has heretofore constituted a prominent objection to the measure—would afford extensive relief, I do not doubt. The distress incident to the derangements of some years past has visited large numbers of fellow-citizens with hopeless insolvency, whose energies, both mental and physical, by reason of the load of debt pressing upon them, are lost to the country. Whether Congress shall deem it proper to enter upon the consideration of this subject at its present extraordinary session, it will doubtless wisely determine."

Mr. Barnard, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, in answer to a question, said that the Committee had a bankrupt bill under consideration, and he hoped to present it in time for action at the present session.

The House resumed the consideration of the Distribution and Pre-emption bill. And Mr. Brown of Penn. spoke at length against the bill. He was followed by Mr. Gilmer of Va., in favor of distribution whenever there should be a surplus to distribute, and of economy that there might be a surplus created; but opposed to the bill at this time. In closing his speech, he "defined his position," (which had been questioned,) as a supporter of Whig measures, of economy, reform, &c., and of the Administration so long as it shall sustain them. Mr. Bidlack of Pa. also opposed the bill; and Mr. Pickens then obtained the floor, but before he commenced his speech, the House adjourned.

On Friday, the House spent the day in debate on the Distribution and Pre-emption Bill,—Messrs. Pickens, Dean, and Habersham spoke against the bill, and Messrs. Randolph, Winthrop and Cooper in its favor.

On Saturday, Messrs. Parmenter, Davis of N. Y. and McKeon, spoke in opposition to the Distribution bill; and Messrs. Kennedy and Underwood supported it. Mr. Wise then obtained the floor. A motion to adjourn over till Tuesday was lost, and the House adjourned till Monday the 5th.

Some of the Loco Foco papers leave their readers to suppose, that the 21st rule of the House of Representatives, (by which abolition petitions were not received,) has been repealed. Whether this arises from ignorance or design, the fact is not so. The resolution to rescind the rule was adopted, reconsidered, and then *rejected*. And so abolition petitions are not now received by the House.

The State of Mississippi made no effort to preserve her credit, by meeting either the interest due on her bonds on the 1st inst, or a part of the principal which was payable on that day. She has the distinction of being the first (and we pray that she may be the last) of the United States, which willingly permitted a violation of her pledged faith.

LARGE STEAMBOAT WRECK.—The ship North Bend arrived at New Orleans, reports, that on the 2d ult. in lat. 30 30 long. 75, passed the wreck of a large vessel, her lower deck beams burnt off to midships, the deck appearing to have been blown off. The carpenter of the North Bend, who had been on board of the British Steamers at New York, gave it as his opinion, that it was the wreck of the ill-fated Steamer President.

The brig Augusta, arrived at Philadelphia, also reports having passed the wreck, on the 24th ult. 90 miles East of Cape Hatteras. The brig went within 120 yards of the wreck, and ascertained it to be that of a large Steamer, but so much injured by fire, that it was impossible to ascertain her name.

THE NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.—Developements have been made in regard to the operations of this establishment, of the most appalling nature. We have heretofore alluded to some of them, and the Investigating Commission will doubtless soon lay the whole bare; but in the mean time there appears occasionally in the New York papers articles which lead to the conviction, that bad as Swartwout was, his robbery of a million and a quarter was not so bad as the systematic plundering of the merchants of New York, by his successor, Jesse Hoyt. The former appraisers under Hoyt, good Van Buren men, who have been removed by the new Whig Collector, Mr. Curtis, have united in a publication, over their own names, charging Hoyt with setting them aside when he wished a false valuation made, and deputing some of his pliant tools to perform the duty which it was their province and sworn duty to perform. The result was, that false valuations were made, and the goods thereby forfeited, the government receiving one-half of the proceeds, *and Hoyt the other half*, the real owners of the goods being thus swindled out of their property.

In a late Express, we find a statement from P. Blackburn, merchant of New York, (who has been examined by the Investigating Commission) in which he states that in 1839 a quantity of goods imported by him were seized by Hoyt, on a pretence of under valuation, and sold for $36,400, a loss on the importation, (as shown by the Custom House books,) of from 20 to 30 per cent.—furnishing pretty strong proof that there had been no under valuation. Mr. Blackburn closes his statement as follows:—

"I know that Mr. Hoyt has a particular enmity to myself, because I would not yield to his offers of a compromise, (I call it bribe,) in respect to some goods of my own which he had caused to be bid off here, and which on two several occasions, as can be proved by witnesses, he made offers to compromise, by my taking one half the goods and surrendering the other half, but which offers would not be acceded to."

It is stated in several of the Loco Foco papers, that Mr. Kendall was in the habit, whilst Postmaster General, of publishing, "weekly, a list of removals and appointments of Postmasters, of every grade and denomination," and that Mr. Granger does not continue the practice. The assertion is utterly destitute of truth, so far as regards Kendall's *removals*. We were in the constant habit of examining his weekly list of *appointments*, and we never saw it stated, in one solitary instance, that any Postmaster had been *removed*. We defy the production of such an instance. So, if there is any effort at concealment, Kendall is equally guilty with Granger.

"It is well known that Mr. Granger is an abolitionist, that he represented when in Congress one of the foulest abolition districts,—was nominated by abolitionists, and voted in favor of the reception of their petitions, and against every resolution offered by the South to shut them out."

North Carolinian.

It is not often of late that we have deemed it worth while to utter a syllable in reply to the slanders of the Carolinian; but sometimes bold assertions, like the above, demand refutation, else they might be looked upon by some as true. See, therefore, what Mr. Granger himself said in a speech delivered in Congress in 1835, and published to the world:—

"Sir—I hold the Abolitionists of the North in no higher respect than do the gentlemen from South Carolina, or from any other section of the country."

Again, on the 21st of January 1840, (at which time he was a candidate for re-election to Congress,) he said, "It is due to myself, to the petitioners, and to the cause upon which I am now speaking, to declare, what every man who knows me, well knows, that *I never have been, and am not now, an abolitionist.*"

Now we submit it to the common sense of the most violent opponent of the present Administration, whether "a well known *abolitionist*" would be likely to utter such language as this, as the representative of "one of the foulest abolition districts."

The President has issued his proclamation, postponing indefinitely the Land Sales ordered by Proclamation of the late President, to be held at Chicago and Dixon, in Illinois, in August next. This is done in consequence of urgent remonstrances of the settlers against a sale at this time.

A large meeting of citizens of Pennsylvania transiently in Washington, was held at Brown's Hotel on the 19th inst., which, having resolved that the sum appropriated by the bill before Congress in aid of the widow of our late beloved Chief Magistrate, was too small to satisfy the just expectations of the people, and to signalize the merit of the illustrious dead,—measures were adopted to carry into effect the following resolution:—

Resolved, That it be recommended to the citizens of Pennsylvania to raise by voluntary contribution such sum as may do honor to their own hearts, and forever vindicate the memory of the immortal Harrison from the malignity which has not been able to stop its hot pursuit at the portals of the grave.

Two of the Deputy Marshals for taking the Census in Maryland have been indicted for fraud, in making their returns; and what is singular, it is not for increasing the number of inhabitants, (by which their pay would be increased,) but for reducing it below the actual number. In Montgomery county it is stated that the return is 5000 short of the actual number of inhabitants.

The cotton house of S. V. S. Wilder, in New York, (connected with the house of Hottinguers in Paris,) has failed, for a large amount, in consequence of the bad faith of the Paris house in dishonoring bills drawn on shipments.

MRS. HARRISON.

The President has communicated to Congress the following correspondence, growing out of the resolutions of respect for the memory of Gen. Harrison, adopted by both Houses:—

WASHINGTON CITY, June 13, 1841.

My Dear Madam: The accompanying resolutions, adopted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, will convey to you an expression of the deep sympathy felt by the Representatives of the States, and of the People, in the sad bereavement which yourself and the country has sustained in the death of your illustrious husband. It may now be justly considered that the public archives constitute his enduring monument, on which are inscribed, in characters not to be effaced, the proudest evidences of public gratitude for services rendered, and of sorrow for his death. A great and united people shed their tears over the bier of a devoted patriot and distinguished public benefactor.

In conveying to you, my dear madam, the profound respect of the two Houses of Congress for your person and character, and their condolence on the late afflicting dispensation of Providence, permit me to mingle my feelings with theirs, and to tender you my fervent wishes for your health, happiness, and long life. JOHN TYLER.

Mrs. Anna Harrison.

NORTH BEND, June 24, 1841.

Dear Sir:—I have received with sentiments of deep emotion the resolutions of the Senate and House of Representatives, which you have done me the honor of forwarding, relative to the decease of my lamented husband.

I cannot sufficiently express the thanks I owe to the nation and its assembled Representatives, for their condolence, so feelingly expressed, of my individual calamity, and the national bereavement; but, mingling my tears with the sighs of the many patriots of the land, pray to Heaven for the enduring happiness and prosperity of our beloved country.

ANNA HARRISON.

John Tyler, President of the United States.

SPEECH OF MR. WISE,

In defence of Mr. Webster's Letter to Mr. Fox.

Mr. WISE said: Sir, I cannot sustain this resolution in any aspect which it presents. In the first place, it is out of time. Negotiations are pending, and we are too much in the habit in this country of making diplomatic correspondence public before negotiations are brought to maturity. By this means every man in the nation is too frequently made a Secretary of State to settle foreign affairs, and a biassed public sentiment is afforded the opportunity to constrain, or embarrass an enlightened Cabinet course of conclusion. The adoption of this resolution *now* might interfere with the action of both the co-ordinate departments of the Government—the Executive, which is negotiating, and the Judiciary, which is deciding upon the case of McLeod.

But, in the second place, the advocate of this resolution (Mr. Ingersoll) has put it out of my power, were I so disposed, to vote for it. He has accompanied its introduction with such a course of remarks that its adoption could not be considered as any thing short of an implied censure upon the present Secretary of State for the position which he has assumed in relation to this affair. Seeing nothing to censure and every thing to approve in the conduct and correspondence of both the present and late Secretaries touching this whole case, I shall avoid the least implication of the censure which I consider involved in an affirmative vote on this proposition. Mr. Forsyth has been attacked by nobody, and therefore needs no defence. What has Mr. Webster done in this matter, since the honor and interest of the nation have been confided to his care, to draw down upon him directly or indirectly, the censure of this House? Why, sir, on the 12th day of March, 1841, Mr. Fox, "in the name of the British Government," "*demanded* the *immediate release* of Mr. Alexander McLeod."

Now what should have been the course of Mr. Webster, in the name of the United States? The rule to govern him, it strikes me, was to place his Government in the attitude and assuming the bearing of a noble-minded, generous, gallant man, conscious of his own dignity, weight of character, and power of self-redress, when approached by another man in any doubtful or ambiguous shape of peace or hostility. The only exception to this rule should be that a nation may be more slow to anger and resentment, more pacific in its temper, more conciliating and forbearing in its conduct and correspondence, than an individual in a personal quarrel. Mr. Fox's *demand* was doubtful and ambiguous. Its meaning was either arrogant or overbearing, intending to demand something which neither the law of nations nor our own peculiar state and federal relations could allow; or it was urgent only in demanding what was due under our own laws and the laws of civilized nations, without disrespect to the Government of the United States or its constituted authorities. The Secretary tells him that its doubtful character "occasioned, with the President, some hesitation," and thus intimated delicately that our Government was not insensible to its own self-respect—and, as comported with that self-respect and a conscious dignity and generosity which true greatness always feels, very properly chose to construe this *demand* as intended to be respectful, and to be a demand only of what was lawfully due—nothing more.

In this the Secretary was very commendably right. He left it to a dandy-dignity and a cockney knighthood to "flare up" upon a point of mere etiquette and punctilio, to "rage about nothing and get nothing for its rage," and he rightly assumed, against the letter if you please, that *Great Britain, in addressing the United States of America*, could not mean otherwise than to be decorous, respectful, and just in her demands. This was almost a matter of course; quite a matter of course, unless gross and palpable haughty insult was hurled, which could not be brooked without instant and indignant resentment. It was due to ourselves no less than to Great Britain, whom we had taught to respect us, to say, "*You* cannot possibly mean any disrespect to *us*, or to demand more than what you think lawfully right; and we will, therefore, respectfully examine your claim and proceed to dispense justice to you." This course was magnifying ourselves, and belittling the mightiness of Mr. Fox; it was truly "patronizing his wrath," and well, very well, done.

But, in the second place, Mr. Webster tells Mr. Minister that if the demand of Her Majesty's Government meant more—to require the Federal Executive to usurp judicial power, to interfere with the course of municipal judicatures, to interrupt justice in the forum, to obstruct the authority of the courts of law under criminal or civil process, or to violate the rights of the State of New York—it meant something which could not "have been expected" from either Government, and something "*to which this Government cannot accede.*" And this Government *has* not acceded to any such demand. The President calmly tells us in his message, dated long since the letters both of Mr. Fox and Mr. Webster, "it may be proper to state that Alexander McLeod has been heard by the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on his motion to be discharged from imprisonment, and *that the decision of that Court has not yet been pronounced.*" The demand, then, in any and every offensive sense, has been both theoretically and practically *refused*.

And thirdly, sir, so far from crouching or succumbing, in a way to tempt aggression on, when Mr. Fox avows "it was England, Mr. Secretary, and not Mr. McLeod," Mr. Webster does not, like a coward, select the weaker adversary, the poor individual, but replies: "Ah! very well, Mr. Minister, I now understand you. If England assumes the responsibility, I readily admit that 'individuals *ought* not'—he does not say *shall* not be—*ought* not to be holden personally responsible; 'and the President presumes that it can hardly be necessary to say that the American People, *not distrustful of their ability to redress public wrongs by public means*, cannot desire the punishment of *individuals*, when the act complained of is declared to have been an act of the *Government itself*. We therefore take you at your word, Mr. Minister, and hold *England* responsible. We will leave the courts of justice to deal with Mr. McLeod—ay, even send our Attorney General, as *amicus curiæ*, to advise the court to discharge *him*, if you choose. The *United States* will deal with *England!*" Nothing could be more proudly gallant, and generously brave; and he mistakes the point of chivalry much, who would censure a true knight for seeking a foeman worthy of his steel."

This is my view of the case. The Secretary has my thanks, and shall not have my censure. I have confidence, full confidence, in his American heart and American head to maintain the honor and interest of my country, and its present Administration, in controversy with any foreign Power; and, as long as he maintains both, as he has in this instance of McLeod, that confidence shall be gratefully continued.

MARRIED,

In Wadesborough, by Rev. Wm. Geer, Dr. WM P. JENNINGS to Miss MARY E., daughter of the late Alexander King.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 28th ult., Mr. ARCHD McRAE, formerly a resident of that place, but for many years of Hamilton county, Florida. He was a native of Cumberland county, N. C.

At Mill Hill, Cabarrus county, (the residence of her father, Jacob Stirewalt,) on the 15th ult., SARAH FRANCES HAMPTON, consort of Joseph W. Hampton, aged 26 years, 9 months, and 16 days. She was called off at an early period of life by Consumption, which was very rapid in its progress.

At his residence in Davie county, on the 11th ult., NATHAN CHAFFIN, Esq., in the 69th year of his age.

Departed this life, on the 26th ult., at his residence near Affordsville, in the County of Robeson, Mr. LAUCHLAN McLEAN, in the 61st year of his age. His disease was paralytic, and only survived a few days after the attack. He has left a wife and seven children, with a numerous circle of relations and friends, to mourn their irreparable loss. But we trust our loss is his eternal gain.—[*Communicated.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, July 4th, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for E. W. Wilkings, C. T. Haigh, W. McIntyre, J. Waddill, Jr. and Hall & Johnson, of this place; and for M. Brown and Salisbury Manufacturing Company, of the interior.

DEPARTED, July 5, Henrietta Co's Lighter, the Nelson, with 200 bales Domestics, for Cane Creek Co., Beaver Creek Co., Randolph Co., Benbow & Co., Rockfish Co., C. P. Mallett, and C. J. & R. M. Orrell.

Also, July 3d, Steamer Cotton Plant; and on the same day, boat Seawell, with Produce for C. P. Mallett, Phœnix Factory, and H. & E. J. Lilly.

Also, July 6, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Produce for G. McNeill, E. W. Wilkings, and others.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

June 24.—Brig Franklin from New York. 26.—Schr. A. F. Thorn from New York.

DEPARTURES.

June 23.—Brigs Cohansey for New York. Splendid for Maraguez. Foster for Baltimore. 24.—Br. Brig Helen for Philadelphia. 26.—Brig Haidee for Yarmouth, N. S.; Schr. Pizarro for New York. 29.—Schr. Oregon for Baltimore.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—JULY 7.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 60	Lime,	$2½ a $2¾
Ditto, apple,	45 a 50	Lead, bar,	7 a 8
Bacon,	6½ a 7½	Mackerel,	none.
Beeswax,	25 a 26	Molasses,	27 a 30
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oats,	a 30
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed	70 a 75
Coffee,	12½ a 13	Nails, cut,	6½ a 7
Cotton,	7½ a 10½	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 22	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	8½ a 11
Corn,	55 a 60	Lump,	16
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	18 a 20
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	66 a 75
Flour,	$5 a $6	Sack,	$1 90 a $2½
Feathers,	35 a 37½	Tallow,	10 a 11
Flaxseed,	75 a 80	Tin, box,	$13½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	3 a 5
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	$1 a 60
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	7 a 8	Wool,	15 a 20

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 8½ cts. pr. yd.

WILMINGTON MARKET—June 30.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 7 00 a 7 25; Flooring 8 00 a 8 50; Timber 5 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 16 00 a 18 00; dressed, none; R. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00; Shingles 1 75 a 4 00; Corn 55 a 60; Salt, coarse, 27 a 35; Rice 3 00 a 3 25.

Upland Cotton at New York 8½ to 10½. Stock on hand 50,000 bales.

Fresh Thomastown LIME,

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by

B. ROSE.

July 6, 1841. 57-3w

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!

THE Subscriber has just received three tierces of Fall strained

SPERM LAMP OIL,

A very superior article, well worthy the attention of Cotton Manufacturers, which he will sell at a small advance by the tierce.

Also, 10 barrels of TRAIN OIL, and 10 barrels of LINSEED OIL, which he will dispose of on very reasonable terms. A supply of Fall and Winter strained Sperm Oil, also Train and Linseed Oils, kept constantly on hand.

JAMES MARTINE.

June 29, 1841. 56-4w

THE FEMALE INSTITUTE

AT ROCKINGHAM

WILL hereafter be conducted by Dr. Chr. Zimmerman and lady (late Mrs. Green.) The course of instruction of English Literature will include a full course of History, Natural History, Geography, popular Astronomy and Mathematics, as also the Latin and French languages, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, Wexwork and Music, corresponding to a thorough education.

A number of young ladies can be accommodated with board.

Prices of tuition etc. to be paid per session in advance. Commencement on July 19. Duration of the next session five months.

CHR. ZIMMERMAN.

Rockingham, Richmond County, N. C. } 57-4w.
June 28, 1841. }

WE are authorized to announce ROBERT WOODY as a

POETRY.

BURIAL OF THE BEAUTIFUL.

Where shall the dead, and the beautiful sleep?
In the vale where the willow and cypress weep;
Where the wind of the west breathes its softest sigh
Where the silvery stream is flowing nigh,
And the pure, clear drops of the rising sprays
Glitter like gems in the bright moon's rays—
Where the sun's warm smile may never dispel
Night tears o'er the form we loved so well—
In the vale where the sparkling waters flow,
Where the fairest, earliest violets grow;
Where the sky and the earth are softly fair,
Bury her there—bury her there!

Where shall the dead and the beautiful sleep!
Where wild flowers bloom in the valley deep;
Where the sweet robes of spring may softly rest
In purity, over the sleeper's breast;
Where is heard the voice of the sinless dove,
Where no column proud in the sun may glow,
To mock the heart that is resting below;
Where pure hearts are sleeping, forever blest;
Where wandering Peri love to rest;
Where the sky and the earth are softly fair,
Bury her there—bury her there.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a HANDSOME AS-SORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Suitable for the Season. They are from the latest importations and most desirable patterns. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE, Fur, Leghorn, Willow and Straw Hats.

All of which I will sell LOW for Cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

H. LEETE.
North West corner of Market Square.
April 27, 1841. 47tf

NEW GOODS.

W. McINTYRE

HAS just received and offers for sale, at prices to suit the present diminished state of the currency—

Jaconet and Cambric Muslins; Printed Lawns and Jaconet Muslins; Calicoes and Ginghams; Bombazines, Challys and Muslin-de-Lains; Black Italian Cinchew and a good assortment of light colored Silks; Figured Satin; Striped and plain fancy Handkerchiefs; Ribbons; Linen, Silk and Doeskin Gloves; Stocks and black Italian Cravats; Suspenders; Hosiery; Vestings; Irish Linen; Diapers; Madras and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Superfine Cloths; Cassimeres; Gamberoons; Crape Drills; Summer Cloths; White and colored Linen Drills; Kentucky Jeans; Satinets, Manchester Shirting and Sheeting; Florence Braid and Straw Bonnets; Palm Leaf Hats and Hoods; Wool Hats; Black and White Summer Hats; Silk and Gingham Umbrellas and Parasols; BOOTS, SHOES and PUMPS; HARDWARE; CUTLERY, Hollow Ware; Cut Nails; Collins' Cast Steel Axes; Curriers' Knives; CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE; GROCERIES; Teas; Loaf Sugar; Nutmegs, &c. &c.

April 27, 1841. 47-3m

ROCKINGHAM
FEMALE INSTITUTION.

THE second session for 1841, commences July 19 Mrs. Green would inform her friends that she has engaged an assistant for the ensuing session possessing every qualification which experience and a perfect acquaintance with the classics and fine arts require; she will therefore be prepared to instruct a great number of pupils. A few young ladies can be accommodated with board in her family, and many in the village, on very reasonable terms.

The following branches will be taught.

Every variety of English literature, including the higher branches of Mathematicks, Geography and Astronomy on the terrestrial and celestial globes. Music on Organ, Piano, Harp and Guitar, Drawing and Painting, Latin and French languages, Wax work and every variety of embroidery and rug work. Prices have been made as accommodating as can be obtained at any respectable institution.

Prices of tuition to be paid in advance.

H. GREEN.
May 6, 1841. 50-3*ly*.

KINNE'S BLACKSTONE, &c

BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES, reduced to Questions and Answers, by Asa Kinne. Kent's Commentaries, reduced to Questions and Answers, by the same. American Almanac. The Preacher, or Sketches of Sermons. Watts and Rippon's Hymns, &c. &c. E. J. HALE.
March 1.

LOVE'S HOTEL,

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.,

IS still kept open by the Proprietor for the reception of Travellers, and accommodation of those whom the business of the Courts calls to Rockingham. Strict attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of his Guests. E. LOVE.
April 26, 1841. 47tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried.—His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Ex. Star.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1Y

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THIS MEDICINE is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. They cure Inflammation and Chronic Rheumatism! They cure Diabetes and Strangury! They cure Dysentery and Constitutional Costiveness! They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, *because* they *cleanse* and *purify* the blood; provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Six years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superceded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandreth's Offices in New York are 241 Broadway, 185 Hudson street, and 276 Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

Observe, ☞ *Druggists are never made Agents.*

☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ☜

Agent for Fayetteville,
Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.
May 3, 1841. 52t

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.
July 14, 1840. 6tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*
April 6, 1841. 44-tf.

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
50 bags Rio COFFEE,
6 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGARS,
25 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
50 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
30 do. White Lead, in Oil,
25 do. **FF** and FFF Powder,
50 bags **Shot**, assorted,
1000 lbs. **Bar** Lead,
12 tons **Swedes** and English Iron,
5 bbls. **Linseed** Oil,
10 do. Tanners' and Bank ditto,
2 do. Spirits Turpentine, &c. &c.,

Together with many other articles belonging to the Grocery line. We shall continue to receive such articles as are suited to the Spring Trade; all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1841. 38tf

P. S.—We also have on hand an excellent two horse WAGON, new, and left here for sale.

C. J. & R. M. O.

NEW BOOKS.

HALLECK'S Selections from the British Poets being the 112th and 113th vols. of Harper's Family Library. Life and Writings of Franklin. 2 vols. Miss Leslie's House Book. Who shall be Heir? a new Novel. Goethe's Correspondence. Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Mothers. Who shall be greatest? a Tale, by Mary Howitt. Chitty's Blackstone, new Edition. Just received by

E. J. HALE.
February 23.

French Burr Mill Stones

For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egerton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would refer inform those wishing the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine*, if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840 13tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store lately occupied by Nott & Starr, where he will continue the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, as usual.

☞ All orders left at his Office will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.
January 26, 1841. 34tf

BULWER'S GODOLPHIN, &c.

JUST RECEIVED. Also, Henry De Cerons. James's last Novel. De Tocqueville's Democracy in America, part 2d. Rambles in the Footsteps of Don Quixote. Love's Progress, by Mrs. Gilman. Georgia Scenes, new Edition, with plates; &c. E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE.

20 HHDS. MOLASSES.
500 bushels Oats.
10 casks Sand Plaister.
Red Clover Seed.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
February 9, 1841. 36-tf.

ROWAND'S
TONIC MIXTURE.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE & FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY, direct from the Manufacture in Philadelphia, just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.
May 1, 1841.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Subscriber has received the series of School Books so highly recommended by Mr. J. Orville Taylor, viz: The Little Thinker, Nos. 1 and 2; Kay's Reader, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Child's Guide; Town's Analysis of Derivative Words; Wilson's Civil Polity; Olney's U. States, on a new plan; First Lessons in Chemistry; Phisiology for Children; Geology for Schools; First Lessons in Natural Philosophy; Young Reader; Robbins's Outlines of History; &c. &c. E. J. HALE.
Feb'y 1.

25 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 4th day of May, 1840, a Negro Fellow named JACK. Said Negro is forty-five years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, dark complected, kinky hair, thin beard, prominent breast, flat nose, protruded lips, and a small black spot on the upper part of his tongue. His foot is ten to eleven inches long, broad at the toes, with a narrow heel. He stammers a little when spoken to, and resembles the African in his general appearance. Jack is well known in this neighborhood, and also in the vicinity of Laurel Hill, near which place I resided for several years. I will give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of said Negro to me at my residence, or a reasonable compensation for such information as may lead to his apprehension and recovery.

YOUNGER NEWTON, Sen.
Marlborough District, S. C. April 20, 1841. 47tf

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1840.

Ann Simmons *vs.* Wm. Simmons.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wm. Simmons, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Carolinian and Fayetteville Observer for three months, notifying said defendant to appear at the Fall Term, 1841, of this court, to answer plead or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness Alexander McDowell, Clerk of said court, at office, the 5th day of February, 1841.

ALEXANDER McDOWELL, *Clerk.*
April 20, 1841. 47-3*m.*

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

ST. CROIX, Porto Rico, and N. Orleans SUGAR,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR,
Rio COFFEE and best Imperial TEA,
New Orleans, Porto Rico, and Martinique MOLASSES,
Swedes, English, and American IRON, of various sizes,
Cut and wrought NAILS,
Blacksmith's Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, &c. &c.

On Consignment,

☞ quantity of Printing, Writing and Wrapping Paper, of various descriptions, from the Lincolnton Factory.

A supply of Cotton Yarn, from No. 4 to 11, from the Rockingham Manufacturing Company;—a superior article.

All of which is offered on favorable terms for Cash—in exchange for country produce—or on time for approved paper, payable at Bank.

BEVERLY ROSE.
June 29, 1841. 56 3w.

French Burr Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths, and Wove Wire.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, manufactured by William Tyack of New York, and with the annexed recommendations deem it unnecessary to say more.

We also keep constantly on hand, a first rate article of BOLTING CLOTHS, of various Nos., and WOVE WIRE, suitable for Screens, and Sifters for Corn Mills. We can also furnish Stones for Corn, from the Quarries of Moore county, on short notice. All persons wanting the above articles will do well to call and examine for themselves before buying elsewhere.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C. June 15, 1841.

Messrs. Hall & Johnson:

Gentlemen, In reply to yours, I take great pleasure in saying, that I have been many years acquainted with Mr. William Tyack's make of Burr Mill Stones. I have, as a Mill Wright, put in operation for different persons, many pair of his Manufacture—have one pair in my own Mill with which I am perfectly satisfied and take great pleasure in recommending Mr. William Tyack's Burr Stones to all who may wish to supply themselves with the article.

Respectfully yours,
JESSE WALKER.

I have been a miller twenty-one years, and seven years head miller in the employment of J. B. Kendall & Co., Union Mills, Petersburg, Va. I have used Burr's made at several different places, and I find the Burr's made by William Tyack, of New York, to be superior to any I have ever used in regard to the temper of the blocks, the workmanship, and so well balanced as to require nothing. This is an important improvement in the Burr runner, as it will run much more steady than it will by putting on one side a heavy piece of metal to balance it.

JAMES ALEXANDER.
Union Mills, Petersburg, Va.

We have in our possession many more recommendations in regard to the quality of the above Burr Mill Stones, which will be shewn to those desiring to purchase.

HALL & JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, June 22, 1841. 55tf

CASH FOR NEGROES.

25 LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES wanted immediately, from the ages of 12 to 25 years.

C. GODBOLD.
Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 28, 1840. 30tf

FOR SALE,

FINE Honey Dew Chewing TOBACCO, Superior Havana CIGARS, and Tobacco cut fine and put up for smoking. Call and see it; I sell low for Cash.

J. E. PATTERSON.
October 29, 1840. 22tf

Notice.

ALL those having claims against C. J. Orrell are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

C. J. ORRELL.
August 24, 1840.

25,000 Juniper Shingles,

WARRANTED EVERY ONE GOOD. For sale by

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Dec. 15, 1840. 28tf

ENTERTAINMENT

I TAKE this method of returning thanks to my friends and the public for former success in business; also to say, my house is still open for the reception of Travellers, and is the Stage Office, where seats are secured and accommodations ready for Passengers, with continued exertions to give satisfaction.

E. SMITH.
Fayetteville, March 13, 1841. 41tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

FOR SALE,

2 CHESTS FINE HYSON TEA,
2 quarter casks Sherry WINE, (cheap.)
10 barrels Calcined PLASTER.
Dec. 30, 1840. J. HUSKE & SON.

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

6 Carriages,
7 Barouches,
5 four-wheel Buggies, very light.
3 Buggy Gigs, ditto.
5 Sulkeys, ditto.
6 Spring Wagons, and
4 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, July 1, 1841.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

AT his Auction Store, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, offers for Sale the following

GROCERIES:

1,500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
70 Hhds. MOLASSES,
75 Bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do. Laguira do.
25 Hhds. Muscovado and N. Orleans SUGARS,
15 Bbls. COPPERAS,
10 Bags PEPPER and PIMENTO,
15 Barrels and half barrels Butter CRACKERS,
10 Crates CROCKERY,

Tumblers, Loaf Sugar, Blacking, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Sacking, Salts, Alum, Demijohns, Indigo, Tea, Segars, Claret Wine, London Porter, &c. &c.

The above articles will be sold at moderate prices, (at wholesale only,) for Cash, or on time, to punctual dealers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
June 1, 1841. 52tf.

☞ PRESS FOR SALE. ☜

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application must be post paid.

Our exchange papers will oblige us by copying this advertisement until forbidden.

F. C. HILL.
Wilmington, Nov. 12, 1840.

MILLWRIGHT.

THE undersigned, having located himself in Fayetteville for the purpose of carrying on the MILLWRIGHT BUSINESS in all its branches, throughout this and the adjoining States, such as the building of Cotton Factories, Paper, Saw, Flour, and Corn Mills, &c., will execute orders in his line with a promptness that will be, he presumes, satisfactory to employers. He will warrant his work, as to quality, to be equal to any done in the country. Any person wanting a job in his line, will address the undersigned at Fayetteville, N. C.

EDWARD YOUNG.
Fayetteville, March 1841. 43-6m

He refers to the following Proprietors and Agents of Cotton Factories, by whom he has been employed, viz:

C. P. Mallett, Fayetteville, N. C.
J. G. Cannes, Lexington, N. C.
Wm. Anderson, Camden, S. C.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.
Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.
May 12, 1841. 49-1Y

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, Syphilis, and the host of painful and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom;

White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c., and all Diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood.

THIS MEDICINE is particularly recommended as an *alterative* and a *purifier of the Blood*. It gives a *tone and vigor to debilitated Constitutions*, which invalids are unconscious of until they have experienced its effects.

It is also recommended in Diseases where the Lungs and Breast are supposed to be affected, and also where the constitution is broken down by the use of Mercury or Quinine.

The SWAIM'S PANACEA is an accredited antidote to the *diseases peculiar to tropical latitudes*. It is made use of on *all plantations*, and produces a speedier, a *more certain* and *less expensive* medium of perfect restoration, than any other medicine hitherto known or employed.

This medicine has the singular fortune, a just tribute to its great merit, of being *recommended by the most celebrated practitioners of medicine in the United States and Europe;* whereas, not one of the spurious mixtures made in imitation of it has the least support from the medical faculty. This fact offers an argument so plain and conclusive, that it needs only to be mentioned to enforce conviction.—Swaim's Panacea is recommended to all those invalids for whom physicians prescribe Sarsaparilla, Syrups, Extracts, &c.

Swaim's Panacea is in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass—"Swaim's Panacea—Phila.," having but one label, which covers the cork, with the signature of Wm. Swaim on it, so that the cork, (bearing also upon it as a seal the impression "Wm. Swaim,") cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when the signature is visible, to counterfeit it will be punished as forgery.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent*, No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.
[16-1Ypd] WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.
Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

THE PATRIARCH

OR, FAMILY LIBRARY MAGAZINE.

PATRONIZED BY AN ASSOCIATION OF LADIES.

Editorial Department superintended by Rev. R. W. BAILEY.

THE PATRIARCH will be published on the first days of January, March, May, July, September and November, with a clear type, on good paper, octavo form. Each number will contain 48 pages, suited to make a yearly volume of 288 pages of permanent value. The first having been delayed till March, the fifth will be published on the first of October.

Price $1 per annum in advance. It will thus be found, for the matter contained, among the cheapest publications.

At the low price stated, it is manifest, expensive agencies cannot be employed. All *Clergymen* and *Post Masters* are, therefore respectfully requested to act as agents, to take subscriptions, and remit payments. Money, current where the subscriber lives, will always be received.

Subscriptions, Remittances, and all communications on the pecuniary concerns of the Patriarch may be made to Jonathan Leavitt, 14 John street, New York; or to Joseph Etter, Washington, D. C., (post-paid.)

All communications concerning the Editorial Department may be made to Rev. R. W. Bailey, No. 14 John street, New York.

To Editors. Publishers of newspapers who will insert this Prospectus of the Patriarch, and *send a copy of the paper containing it to the Native American, Washington, D. C.*, will promptly receive the numbers of the Patriarch for the year.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

"The Patriarch, or Family Library Magazine," is the title of a new, and, we should think, highly useful monthly work, designed to define and enforce the doctrines of nature and revelation, which designate the *Family*—1, as the great social organization. 2, as a primary school of education. 3, as a religious institution. The present number contains several engravings, and among them a portrait of the editor, R. W. Bailey. New York, Jonathan Leavitt; Washington, Joseph Etter.—*Madisonian.*

The introductory article, by the Editor, is on "the Family as an elementary school of education." We should be glad to give this article entire to our readers, but its length precludes it. We however advise all to obtain the work and read it for themselves; and if the future numbers equal the present, we are sure they will never regret the price paid for it, but will be amply recompensed in the rich family instruction conferred.—*Baptist Record.*

The number before us is well got up, and contains a number of sound and valuable articles. The design of the work is unquestionably good, and if carried on in the spirit in which it has commenced, "The Patriarch" will prove a valuable auxiliary in the cause of instruction.—*Saturday Chronicle.*

Its editorial department evinces judgment and ability.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

The whole number is a very neat specimen of typography, while the reading matter is excellently adapted to the purpose intended.—*U. States Gazette.*

It contains a variety of useful practical papers. The object of the work is most certainly a good one. It is neatly printed.—*New Yorker.*

We think it will be a useful and popular work.
Journal of Commerce.

The first number gives a very favorable promise that it will be a useful and popular work.
New York Evangelist.

The first number embraces a variety of interesting topics, forcibly discussed, and intended chiefly to promote the interests of the domestic circle. The writers whose labors are engaged for its pages, is an earnest of the value of the work.—*N. Y. Observer.*

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE,

THE MOST USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

This well known *Anti-Dyspeptic* and *Worm Medicine* has proved successful these twelve years past, and is univer sally acknowledged by all who have tried it, to be far superior to any other medicine ever employed in the diseases for which it is recommended. It is perfectly safe, and no child will refuse to take it.

Worms being especially apt to infest persons of debilitated digestive organs and emaciated constitutions, much mischief is often done by the ordinary worm medicines, which generally consist of the strongest purgatives, calomel, *that destroyer of the constitution*, butters, pink root, spirits of turpentine, worm seed oil, &c. &c. Articles of this kind may destroy worms, but they debilitate the stomach, and often materially injure the general health, without removing the cause. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE has the peculiar advantage of removing the cause of worms, by giving vigor and healthy action to the stomach, bowels, and organs of digestion, thereby relieving measles, croup, whooping cough, &c. This medicine, by invigorating the internal functions, strengthening the organs of digestion, and removing the primary cause which creates morbid secretions, will relieve Bowel Complaints, Cholic, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, and the whole train of biliary affections, Sick Headach, Acidity of the Stomach, Foul Breath, Bleeding Piles, &c. It is an antidote in the *early stages of Fever and Cholera Morbus.* As a general FAMILY MEDICINE it stands unrivalled, as it is applicable to most of the diseases to which children are subject. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE will be found of some utility to persons who occasionally indulge in the convivility of the table; a dose taken before dinner will anticipate the effects of *acidity* of the stomach, not unfrequently produced by *wine.*—In the neglect of this, however, a dose in the morning or the following morning will, in most instances, restore the *tone of the Stomach.*

Families resident in the country, and isolated in a measure from medical advice, travellers journeying to the far west, or bound to distant ports, seminaries and all public institutions and charitable associations will find this remedy, constantly at hand, of great utility.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent*, No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.
[16-1Ypd] WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Pectoral and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver, Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds,

The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, removes morbid and pernicious sweatings, chronic affections and congestions of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes easy mild expectoration, removes pain in the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the system in a regular and healthy state. Those persons whose symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Rowan street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c. which he has been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints, and have acquired a high reputation, and are recommended by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to know from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is a valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. I can recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and I am confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.
Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839.

FOR SALE.

10 BAGS PRIME LAGUIRA COFFEE,
1000 lbs. Loaf SUGAR,
Hyson and Black TEA,
Sperm CANDLES,
Mackerel in half barrels, and Cod FISH,
London PORTER, in casks,
An assortment of PAINTS,
White and Red LEAD,
Spanish WHITING, do. BROWN,
Prussian BLUE,
VERDEGRIS, in canisters,
Chrome YELLOW,
Copal VARNISH,
Spirits of TURPENTINE and FANCY,
Olive OIL, &c. &c.
OIL CHEESE and kegs of CRACKERS.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
April 6, 1841.

NEW NOVELS, &c.

THE KINSMEN, or the Black Riders of Congaree; Night and Morning, by Bulwer; Old Curiosity Shop, by Dickens; Charles O'Malley, the Irish Dragoon; The Quadroone, or St. Michael's Day; Heads of the People; Combe's Tour in the United States; Wilberforce's Correspondence; Mother's Own Book; Tales of History; Farewell Tales; Brockenbrough's Stories; Southern Harmony; Mitchell's Geography, &c. Just received by E. J. HALE.

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a synopsis of the Statute and Common Law, all the necessary FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public by the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as proved by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most complaints with which we are afflicted; being Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpor and irregular state of the Bowels. These neglected, eventually destroy the stronger constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by such that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, and tone to the system throughout, are some benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with such directions accompanying each box. They are put up by him as the composition of an eminent Physician who has successfully studied and treated complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Sole Agent.*
Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840.

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for the attacks that I ever have used. I have also in many cuits frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy relief. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

AGUE AND FEVER

And every symptom of general Debility speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of the celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and consequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics, which class of Medicines a very great variety has been recommended to the Public—all of which had their advocates, and that which has been the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark, from its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this and other things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surpassed *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or anything *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant, indeed it will be found the most delicate and effectual medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or $9 per dozen.